



DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE AGENCY DECIPHERS SOVIET MIG-25 IFF CODE

OWO41255Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 KYODO--The Defense Agency has deciphered the identification, friend or foe (IFF) code of the Soviet MIG-25, agency sources disclosed Saturday.

The sources said agency experts succeeded in decoding the IFF after studying extensively data obtained from a MIG-25 that was flown to Hakodate airport in September 1976 by a defecting pilot. The plane, piloted by Lt Victor Belenko, was returned to the Soviet Union in November 1976 after Japanese and American experts had put it under study at the Air Self-Defense Force base at Hyakuri, Ibaraki Prefecture.

An IFF is a top secret device that enables the pilot to identify a plane that appears on his radar screen while flying at a speed of more than Mach 2. Since it is impossible for the pilot to identify a sighted plane by the naked eye, he sends out a cipher electric wave. If the plane fails to return a prearranged signal, he would attack it. The sources said by decoding the IFF, Western military experts were able to learn also such vital knowledge as the Russians' idea in constructing secret codes, the basic units of pulse signals emitted by the IFF and the sequence of Soviet codes.

An IFF, being one of the top secrets, is equipped with a self-destruction device but Lt Belenko had not set the device in motion. The Defense Agency had initially suspected the MIG-25 IFF to be a fake because the pilot did not destroy it. But from the characteristics of radio beams related to MIG-25's obtained earlier, it finally concluded that the IFF was genuine. The decoding of the MIG-25 IFF meant that the Russians will now have to revise all IFF codes for the MIG series including the 300 MIG-25's and 115 MIG-25B's owned by the Soviet Air Forces, the sources said.

An aviation expert of the agency said the IFF had provided the Japanese and other Western military experts with the most vital information. "It is not an overstatement to say that the IFF was the only secret about the MIG-25 that landed at Hakodate," he said.

'EXOS-A' SCIENTIFIC SATELLITE LAUNCHED 4 FEBRUARY

OWO41121Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Uchinoura, Kagoshima Prefecture, Feb 4 KYODO--A scientific satellite was launched into orbit around the earth Saturday from the space center here of the University of Tokyo's Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science.

A three-stage M-3H rocket was used for the launching of the cylindrical Exos-A satellite, weighing 126 kilograms. The satellite was launched as part of the International Magnetic Sphere observation projects (IMS). Along with the Exos-B, to be launched in June, the Exos-A will be used for scientific observation of the magnetic and ionospheric spheres. The satellite is equipped with an ultraviolet TV camera for photographing auroras in the Arctic region for transmission to earth.

Satellites had been used by the United States and Canada in the past for taking pictures of the aurora, but this is the first time that an attempt will be made to photograph the aurora with an ultraviolet TV camera. Data collected by the satellite will be transmitted to the observation stations at Uchinoura, Canada and the Japanese Antarctic base on Ongul Island.

GOVERNMENT ASKS USSR TO CANCEL ROCKET TEST IN S. PACIFIC

OW041115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 KYODO--The government Saturday instructed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to ask the Soviet Government to cancel the planned launching of a meteorological rocket in the southern Pacific February 8-20.

The embassy accordingly will tell the Soviets that the rocket launching could cause serious damage to Japanese tuna and bonito fishing in the south Pacific where some 50 Japanese fishing boats are operating.

It will also note that Japan would reserve its right to demand compensation for any possible damage to Japanese people and their properties.

ABE DENIES RESUMPTION OF JAPAN-CHINA PEACE TREATY TALKS

OW060345Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Feb 6 KYODO--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe denied Monday a press report that peace and friendship treaty talks between Japan and China had been reopened in Peking. The report said working-level discussions were being held on the wording of an antihegemony clause to be inserted into the pact. Abe stressed, however, the talks have not been resumed either on an official or an unofficial basis or on any level.

The government is earnestly continuing its efforts to reopen the negotiations, he reiterated.

BRIEFS

RECORD CURRENT ACCOUNT SURPLUS--Tokyo, Jan 31--Japan had a record current account surplus of 11.05 billion dollars last year, three times the 3.68 billion dollar surplus in 1976, revised official figures showed Tuesday. The slightly downward revised surplus in the balance of goods and services trade plus unilateral monetary transfers with the rest of the world was nearly double the previous record of 6.62 billion dollars in 1972. Exports topped imports by a record 17.49 billion dollars in 1977--well above the previous trade surplus record of 9.89 billion dollars in 1976. Exports rose 20 percent to 79.3 billion dollars and imports 10 percent to 61.81 billion dollars last year. The balance of invisible trade comprising such items as insurance, shipping and tourism and that of transfers showed a combined 6.45 billion dollar deficit against the 1976 deficit of 6.21 billion dollars. The long-term capital deficit increased to 3.17 billion dollars from 984 million dollars while the short-term capital balance and errors and omissions produced a combined 135 million dollar deficit against a 228 million dollar surplus for 1976. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTS ON U.S. DEFENSE REPORT, WHITE PAPER

OW061035Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on a "report on defence" submitted recently to Congress by the U.S. Defence secretary and a "white paper on defence" by the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The commentary says that the "report" and "white paper" once again brought to light the U.S. intention to persist in the arms reinforcement and war preparations in South Korea under the signboard of "troop withdrawal."

Referring to the Korean situation, the U.S. defence secretary stated that the "U.S. defence secretary stated that the "U.S. Air Force in South Korea" would be strengthened, "powerful support" given to the South Korean puppets and the "capacity for redeployment of additional combat forces" in South Korea maintained.

On the same day the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff stated in the "white paper on defence" that powerful naval and air forces would be maintained in South Korea and northeast Asia.

Noting that in a word, the "report on defence" and "white paper on defence" are aimed at keeping the U.S. forces in South Korea as ever and maintaining their military occupation of South Korea, the commentary remarks. This is intended to heighten the tension in our country and thereby prevent the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by "force," carry into effect the "two Koreas" plot and keep hold on South Korea indefinitely.

This is a grave threat to peace in Korea and Asia and a challenge to the world peaceloving people who want to see an early solution of the Korean question in a peaceful way. This attempt revealed in the "report on defence" and "white paper on defence" is clearly proved by developments in Korea.

The commentary goes on: The reality shows that behind the signboard of "pullout" more things are being shipped into South Korea than those withdrawn from there, this is a case of discordance between appearance and content.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, encouraged by the masters, are frantically staging war exercises and trying to keep the U.S. troops in South Korea and turn South Korea into a permanent colony and military base of the U.S.

Saying that this renders the situation strained and increases a danger of war in Korea, the commentary stresses: This is a grave obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a serious menace to peace in Asia and the world, and it will bring nothing good to the U.S. people.

The U.S. should totally and immediately withdraw its troops, nuclear weapons and all other weapons from South Korea and take its hands of interference off Korea in accordance with the UN resolution.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICAL OF U.S. REPORT TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

SK031033Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0650 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 3 February article: "Wicked Intrigue to Perpetuate Occupation of South Korea"--a KCNA summary of this article was published in the 3 February DAILY REPORT, page D 1]

[Text] Today the matter of Korea's reunification is a very urgent question bearing on peace in Asia and the world. This is why the world peace-loving people are unanimous in their hope that the Korean question will be resolved as soon as possible.

However, the United States in many ways is obstructing a just solution of the question. This is shown in a situation report which the United States recently submitted to the UN Security Council.

In the report, the United States asserted that the UN Command in South Korea should continue to perform its mission until a new and more permanent pact is concluded to replace the current Korean armistice agreement. This means the UN Command should stay in South Korea in days to come.

As the world knows, the UN forces in South Korea are nothing but U.S. Forces, and the UNC Command there actually means the U.S. Forces Command. That the UN Command should remain in South Korea is to say that the U.S. Forces under the command should remain in South Korea. Thus we cannot but view this so-called "situation report" referred to the UN Security Council as disclosing the black U.S. intent to continue military occupation of South Korea instead of withdrawing the U.S. Forces wearing the hat of UN Forces. This is an open challenge to the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly, and to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people who are unanimous in their opposition to interference by outside forces and demand for a just solution of the Korean question.

The report submitted to the UN Security Council is a wild document full of falsity and deception. This assertion is clearly supported by the fact, first of all, that the report distorts the truth about the intrusion last year by a U.S. helicopter into our country's air space and the defection of a former South Korean puppet army officer to North Korea by his own free will.

It is therefore obvious to everybody that such false document is meant to plead for the U.S. Forces' occupation of South Korea. It is really strange logic to speak about a troop withdrawal from South Korea on one hand and insist that the UN Command continue to perform its mission in South Korea on the other.

In the report, the United States cited continued tension in Korea and the deadlock in North-South dialogue as reasons why the UN Command should remain in South Korea, trying to shift the blame to someone else. This is a perfect example of white being called black. As for the continued tension in Korea, this is entirely attributable to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without who are trying to permanently divide our country into two and to their schemes for war provocation against our republic.

Behind the screen of troop withdrawal, the United States is trying to continue the presence of basic major units in South Korea and is accelerating arms buildup and war preparations, endlessly bringing into South Korea new military equipment, weapons and ammunition.

On the heels of the recent organizing of a new "South Korea-U.S. combined forces command," the United States brought F-15 fighter planes into South Korea from the U.S. mainland and plans to deploy F-111 fighter-bombers there in the future. It goes without saying this is just a part of the U.S. scheme for war preparations. At the same time, in the name of "compensatory measures," the United States is greatly expanding military assistance to the South Korean puppets and further instigating them to North-South confrontation and war provocations. Last year, cases in which the U.S. side violated the armistice agreement exceeded 24,000. These facts eloquently show who violates the armistice agreement and who creates the tension in Korea.

As long as foreign troops are stationed in South Korea and foreign intervention and war maneuvers continue in South Korea, tension will never disappear from Korea. Keeping foreign troops in South Korea under the cloak of the UN Command only aggravates political tensions in Korea.

The deadlock in the North-South dialogue is caused by the intentional maneuvers of the splittists within and without who do not want success in the dialog. Originally, the North-South dialog aimed at establishing great national unity and expediting the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date. The world knows well that our party has presented various fair, just and reasonable proposals and has tried every means to make the dialog fruitful. But the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique of South Korea has used the North-South dialog for realizing its wild ambition for long-term power and its splittist line, with the support and patronage of foreign forces.

The South Korean puppets have established the fascist "yusin" dictatorial system--the most cruel system in the world--by rigging up all kinds of vicious laws behind the curtain of dialog, and are brutally suppressing the South Korean people who long for democratization of society and realization of the fatherland's reunification. They are stirring up an atmosphere of war and division.

The South Korean puppets are persisting with their fascist suppression, splittist tactics and war maneuvers, because the foreign occupationists, wearing the helmets of the UN Forces, are present in South Korea backing them up.

The plan to keep the UN Command in South Korea clearly shows they aim to perpetuate their forcible military occupation of this area, realize their wicked "two Koreas" plot with strength, and permanently hold South Korea as their colonial military base.

To preserve a durable peace in Korea and peacefully solve the Korean question, the armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement on the condition that all foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea. The just position and efforts of the government of our republic in this regard has evoked broad support and sympathy from the world people. At the 30th session of the UN General Assembly a resolution was adopted to dissolve the UN Command stationed in South Korea, to withdraw U.S. troops from there and to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. But the United States disregards our (?efforts) and the UN resolution, clinging to their wicked intrigues to perpetuate the forcible occupation of South Korea and their "two Koreas" plot.

The so-called "report" submitted to the UN Security Council is a part of this conspiracy. Such actions only bring obstacles to Korea's peace and reunification. The splittists should stop their criminal "two Koreas" plot, immediately and completely remove their troops and lethal weapons from South Korea in accordance with UN resolution and previous pledges, and take their hands off Korea forever.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR ALLIANCE OF REUNIFICATION FORCES

OW031133Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN has carried an article captioned "Great Alliance of the Socialist Forces in the North and the Patriotic Democratic Forces in the South Is a Basic Demand for National Reunification".

The article says: To reunify the divided country is the greatest national task facing our people today and the most honourable task to be carried out without fail in our generation.

A joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held last year advanced a proposal on realizing a great alliance of the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic democratic forces in the South desirous of reunification. This clearly showed once again our invariable efforts to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and carries weighty significance in accomplishing the national cause of the reunification of the country.

When this proposal is realised, our people will fully demonstrate the united strength of their internal forces and have a powerful driving force to prevent the permanent split of the nation and bring the dawn of reunification.

The great alliance of the whole nation we call for is the unity of the patriotic forces opposing fascism and desiring democracy, opposing war and desiring peace and opposing split and desiring reunification.

We are energetically struggling for the complete independence and reunification of the country. But the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is trying with greater frenzy to perpetuate the division, leaving a half of the territory to the foreign aggressors.

Owing to the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists our country is standing on the decisive crossroads of reunification or division, the situation of the country has been strained and the danger of war is befalling the nation.

The prevailing situation urgently demands all the patriotic forces in the North and the South opposing fascism, war and division and desiring democracy, peace and reunification to unite as one and resolutely struggle with the united strength against the aggressive and treacherous acts of the domestic and foreign splittists.

This is the only way to break the grave difficulties lying on the road ahead of the nation and open the door of reunification.

The realisation of a great alliance of the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic democratic forces in the South desirous of reunification is the most positive measure to make the unity of forces striving for reunification a most solid one and practically pave the road to reunification.

Originally, the reunification of our country is a work for the interests of the whole nation and a nation-wide undertaking which can be carried out only when the whole nation pools its strength and fights in firm unity, the article remarks, and says: This is because the question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the lost territory and population and achieving national liberation throughout the country.

The article continues: In our country the socialist forces and the democratic forces are in different places and under different conditions, but they are firmly linked with each other for their common interest in the independent and peaceful reunification. Today the patriotic people and democratic figures of South Korea more strongly demand the unity of the nation for reunification, persistently struggling against fascism and for democracy. This shows that a great alliance of the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic democratic forces in the South can be realized.

If the differences in idea, principle, system and religious belief are transcended, a great alliance of the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic forces in the South can be realized in the struggle for national reunification. No matter how great the differences in idea and principle may be, they cannot be greater than the interests of the country and the nation.

Our people are a homogeneous people of the same ancestry who have been living in the same territory generation after generation with the same language and same culture. Our people are a resourceful and courageous people with a strong capacity for united action who have always fought in unity for the common cause of the nation.

In the period of the grave national tragedy under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism our people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song united themselves firm, irrespective of their ideas, principles and religious beliefs, and powerfully waged the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and eventually defeated the Japanese imperialists and achieved the liberation of the country. After the August 15 liberation, too, the political parties, groupings and people of all strata in the North and South, though they had different ideas, ideals and religious beliefs, struggled for the reunification of the country and national sovereignty. This is an excellent tradition and experience.

Now is time when all the patriotic forces opposing fascism and war and desiring the reunification of the country should not insist on their ideas and principles alone but respect and trust each other and pool their strength on the principle of subordinating everything to the common cause of the nation.

An obstacle to the realisation of a great alliance of the patriotic forces in the North and the South desirous of reunification is the fascist system in South Korea. If this obstacle is removed, a great alliance of the forces for reunification can be smoothly achieved.

Our proposal on realising a great alliance of the forces of the whole nation for reunification is a scientific one based on a correct analysis and review of the demand of the prevailing situation and the development of the revolution in the country to clarify a concrete measure for it and the most patriotic one fully reflecting the desire and aspiration of our people, the article says in conclusion.

Call for Reunification Conference

OW050910Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5 (KCNA)--Noted Japanese public figures and Osaka citizens, over 3,070 in all, held a "January 31 Osaka meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" on January 31 and hardened their determination to conduct all necessary movements in a brisk way for the successful holding of the second world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea scheduled for autumn this year in Tokyo, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. It was the first solidarity meeting of the Japanese people this year.

Addressing the meeting, Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), stressed: How to greatly advance the movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea--this is one of the international political problems for the new year 1978. The question of Korea's reunification is one of decisive importance for the preservation of peace in Asia.

He roundly exposed and denounced the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration project aimed at creating "two Koreas" and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's fascist suppression of the people and called for striving for the successful holding of the second world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea scheduled for the coming autumn.

The general secretary of the Japanese Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea spoke next. What is important in supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to make the U.S. troops, the basic obstacle to her reunification, withdraw completely from South Korea, denounce the Pak "regime's" fascist suppression of the people, accelerate the democratisation of South Korean society and break the political and economic tieup between Japan and the Pak "regime," he said.

A resolution and a letter to the Korean people were adopted at the meeting. The resolution said: The continued division of Korea should no longer be tolerated from the national point of view of the Korean people as well as in view of Asian and world peace and humanitarianism. The reunification of Korea must be realized at the earliest possible date.

Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the nation to be settled by the Korean people themselves. The Korean people have the legitimate rights, such as national self-determination, independence and the right to allow no infringement upon their sovereignty, and no one is allowed to prejudice them.

We present at the meeting warmly support the just struggle of the Korean people, and express firm solidarity with it and, at the same time, renew the determination to wage a vigorous struggle for one goal in unity with the broad segments of people who are carrying on their activities in Japan and all other parts of the world.

Today we unanimously confirm that the holding in Japan of the second world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea carries great significance and welcome it from the bottom of our hearts and express hereby the determination to actively wage a movement needed for its success.

The letter to the Korean people said: A movement supporting the just struggle of the Korean people under the slogan "Korea is one" and expressing solidarity with it is gaining further momentum in Japan and in all other parts of the world with each passing day and becoming a great trend of our era. We present at the meeting confirm once again that the continued division of Korea must no longer be tolerated from the national point of view of the Korean people as well as from the view-point of peace in Asia and the world and humanitarianism, but her reunification must be realized at an early date.

We unanimously put up the following strong demands and expressed the resolve to struggle more persistently for their realization:

The United States must renounce its policy of occupying South Korea and immediately and totally withdraw its troops and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons;

We will not tolerate any plots to create "two Koreas," such as the "simultaneous UN membership argument" and "cross recognition argument";

The Pak "regime" must put an end to the fascist terror dictatorship and release all the political prisoners;

The governments of the United States and Japan must discontinue at once their military and economic "aid" to the Pak "regime".

PAK CHONG-HUI CONCERNED BY 'WAVERING' DIPLOMATIC CORPS

OWO50900Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)--Traitor Pak Chong-hui, speaking at the Foreign Ministry of the puppet government on February 1, cried that "it is a shame to the world community" that an increasing number of his diplomats are taking refuge in foreign countries, according to a report from Seoul.

While intimidating the wavering "diplomats," he tried hard to cheat them with "special remuneration." As already reported, scores of puppet officials and puppet army brasshats sought asylum in foreign countries around 1973, refusing to serve traitor Pak Chong-hui. Among them are Kim Hyong-uh, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, Choe Tok-sin, former puppet foreign minister, and ex-puppet army Major General Choe Hong-hui.

This tendency of defection is rapidly growing among puppet diplomats who are under favourable conditions for taking refuge abroad.

The puppets were hit hard by the defection of Kim Sang-kun, former deputy chief of the puppet CIA branch in the United States and ex-councillor of the puppet embassy in Washington, Son Ho-yong, chief of the puppet CIA branch in New York and one time consul of the puppet consulate general in New York, Yi Yong-hui, councillor of the South Korean puppet observer office at the United Nations who was puppet CIA agent and many other puppet CIA operatives wearing the mask of "diplomats".

NEW KOREA TIMES, the paper published by Korean residents in Canada, said: "Such resolute action is taken on the judgment upon the fate of the Pak regime whose days are numbered. There is every likelihood that the number of defectors will increase in the future. Struck with dismay at this premonition, the puppet boss raised a hue and cry at his Foreign Ministry.

Inevitable is the doom of the Pak Chong--hui puppet ruling quarters standing repudiated and isolated more thoroughly from within and without.

PAK REGIME USES AGENTS TO REPRESS OVERSEAS KOREANS

OWO41055Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who have reduced South Korea to a living hell, a prison without bars, are stretching out their tentacles of repression even to compatriots overseas.

Feeling uneasy about the ever mounting fighting spirit of overseas compatriots against the fascist dictatorship, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique dispatched a large number of agents of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency under the guise of "diplomat," "businessman", "religionist," "scholar" and "student" to various parts of the world to suppress the anti-fascist struggle of compatriots.

According to the U.S. paper Washington POST, when former chief of staff of the South Korean puppet Navy Yi Yong-un now residing in the United States, was making a speech opposing Pak Chong-hui in Japan, the "consul general" of the puppet clique in Los Angeles came to his house and threatened his wife, saying that if her husband continued his activities against Pak Chong-hui, he would have to pay dear for it.

The gangsters threatened through telephone and letters Mun Myong-cha, a Korean Journalist in the United States, Kil Un-ha, publisher of the Korean paper in the United States SINHAN MINBO, Chong Ki-yong, editor of another Korean paper HANMIN SINBO, and Kang Yong-cho, editor of the Korean monthly Journal in the United States CHAYU KONGHWA (FREE REPUBLIC), saying, "do you want to die or live?" The only reason is that they wrote articles exposing the fascist rule of the gangsters and their manoeuvres to perpetuate the national division.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique sent their underlings to the United States to kidnap or assassinate Kim Hyong-uk, former director of the South Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, to prevent him from testifying in the open hearings at the U.S. House of Representatives.

It is well known that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique not only abducted Kim Tee-chung but also kidnapped over 200 Korean personages and students including musician Yun I-sang in West Germany, France and other countries by sending more than 300 agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" in the summer of 1967 and imposed capital punishment and heavy penalties upon over 70 of them by fabricating a bogus "case".

The gangsters are mobilizing their agents for open assault and terrorism to arrest the ever more organised struggle of overseas compatriots against the "yusin" dictatorship and for the reunification of the country.

In August last year when over 100 compatriots from various countries and regions gathered in Tokyo and held a "conference of the movement of overseas South Koreans for democracy," the gangsters sent over 360 agents and "Mindan"-lining hooligans to raid the meeting hall.

Such terrorist acts of the South Koreans puppet clique are the desperate frenzy of those who are faced with a crisis, isolated within and without.

NEW FILM PORTRAYS 'REVOLUTIONIZATION' OF INTELLECTUAL

OW301645Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--The Korean feature film studio recently released the feature films "The Road Taken by a Doctor" (Part Two), "I'll Beat the Drum" and "Centre Forward".

In particular, "The Road Taken by a Doctor" (Part Two) evokes deep emotion among the working people. Part One of the film shows how hero Choe Nam-ho, a doctor, comes to take the road of worthy scientific research in the bosom of the republic after leading an eventful life, tormented by a hard lot in South Korea. Part Two of the film emotionally tells how Choe Nam-ho grows up to be a scientist of the working class under the loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and displays his talent to the full.

He devotes all his energies to the work for completing his long research which will mark an innovation in the medical world. But he fails to score a big success because he, secluded from the collective, works himself, not relying upon its strength in his scientific research.

Refusing to receive valuable research material given by Hak Chun, technical vice-director of the hospital attached to the medical college, for his work, he insists that he and Hak Chun should follow their pursuits respectively.

His revolutionary consciousness is gradually heightened in the course of treating a child. He is deeply stung by conscience, when he sees Hak Chun helping the heart of the child with his heart in a double bed [passage as received], the feature of a genuine doctor in the era of the workers party. Especially, Choe Nam-ho is deeply touched by a story told by Hak Chun that the medical collective saved the life of a wounded soldier by conducting 12 surgical operations during the fatherland liberation war, upholding the teaching of the great leader that he should be cured to hold a rifle again.

After that he goes down to the production site to give medical treatment to workers and gains confidence through his self-sacrificing experiment. He finally succeeds in treating a young worker who got a wound in his leg during the war and completes with the help of the collective his research into which he has put his heart and soul.

Through the depiction of the hero who takes the true road of science and grows to be a revolutionized intellectual and member of the Workers Party of Korea under the wise leadership and deep care of the great leader, the film fully proves the correctness and invincible vitality of our party's policy on intellectuals.

MANY INDUSTRIES SUCCESSFULLY FULFILL JANUARY OUTPUT PLANS

OW041623Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1609 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--The working people of our country victoriously carried out the January plan of this year, the first year of the second seven-year plan.

The first month assignments were fulfilled at 102.3 percent by the Mining Committee, 104 percent by the Ministry of Metal Industry, 101 percent by the Ministry of Engineering Industry, 101.5 percent by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, 103 percent by the Ministry of Light Industry, 100.2 percent by the General Bureau of Building Materials Industry and 110.2 percent by the General Bureau of Forestry. Other committees, ministers and general bureaus also carried out with flying colors their January plans set higher than last year's.

Upholding the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our working people, including workers, vigorously accelerated the chollima march under his wise leadership and thereby performed shining feats of labour in the first battle of the new year, and they are now bringing about a continued uplift and innovations in production.

The fulfilment of the January plans at the key industrial branches and other domains of the national economy is a great victory which marks an important occasion in successfully making a breakthrough for the fulfilment of the vast second seven-year plan.

The great leader highly praised the successes of labour registered by the workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the industrial establishments who set an example in the carrying out of the January plans and sent thanks to them.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial captioned "Shining Victory in the First Battle of Allout March".

FULFILLMENT OF AGRICULTURAL GOALS EXPECTED DURING 7-YEAR PLAN

SK060350Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA)--Our country will reach the target of 10 million tons of grain by the end of the second seven-year plan under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

During the new long-term plan period our agriculture will be further industrialized and modernized and agricultural production made scientific and intensive. In this period 800,000-900,000 tons of meat and over 1.5 million tons of fruits will be produced annually, and a marked increase will be registered in the cultivation of vegetables and oil-bearing and industrial crops.

Nature-remaking projects will be undertaken on an extensive scale. Projects for the irrigation of the remaining 150,000 chongbo (one chongbo is approximately one hectare) among the 400,000 chongbo of non-paddy fields whose irrigation was proposed earlier will be completed within this year and 150,000 chongbo of sloping fields will be terraced during the long-term plan period. Besides, 100,000 chongbo of tidal marshes will be diked in this period.

During the new long-term plan period more tractors and various other farm machines will be supplied to the countryside to completely liberate the farmers from toilsome work and bring in in good time steadily increasing farm crops. The number of tractors per 100 chongbo of farmland will be raised to 8-10 and that of lorries to 3-4.

In 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per chongbo of farmland will exceed 2 tons and the supply of various microelement fertilizers will markedly increase. The countryside will also be supplied with a large quantity of various herbicides and other agricultural chemicals.

BRIEFS

CEMENT PRODUCTION--Pyongyang, Jan 31--The Suncheon cement factory, with a production capacity of 3 million tons, overfulfilled its January plan as of January 28. The workers there are turning out 500 tons of cement outside their plan each day. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1559 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

INTERNATIONAL CHUCHE INSTITUTE--Tokyo January 25--The first meeting of the international institute of the chuche idea, whose inauguration is to be announced in Tokyo this year for deeply studying and widely disseminating and propagating the immortal chuche idea, was held in Tokyo on January 21. The meeting was attended by Fukio Hanawa, deputy director of the secretariat of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of Japan; Kenichi Ogami, chief of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea" of Japanese Youth; and other Japanese scholars and youth engaged in studying the chuche idea and widely disseminating and propagating it. A lecture was given at the meeting on the subject "fundamental problem of chuche philosophy." Attendants spoke after the lecture. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 27 Jan 78 SK]

PAK TONG-SON TO LEAVE FOR U.S. IN MID-FEBRUARY

SK040117Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0107 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Feb 4 (HAPTONG)--Pak Tong-son, a key figure in the alleged Korean payoff scheme in the U.S. will leave here for Washington toward February 18 for testimony before the House ethics committee. The date for Pak's congressional testimony has been officially set at February 21.

Diplomatic sources said here today arrangements for Pak's trip to the U.S. and his congressional testimony were being worked out among the U.S. Congress, Pak's lawyer and the Korean Embassy in Washington.

They said a memorandum of understanding on the method and duration of congressional testimony, on Pak's immunity from prosecution in connection with his congressional testimony and his safe conduct might be exchanged between Pak and the U.S. Congress before he goes to the House ethics panel for testimony.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PAK TONG-SON CASE, U.S. TIES

SK040132Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0124 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 4 (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin predicted last night a solution of the Pak Tong-son case would take time because of U.S. internal reasons. He said the government would provide assistance to the U.S. to the maximum possible extent in its efforts to solve the Pak case in order not to affect the foundation of relations between the two nations.

Appearing on a television program, "National Politics for 1978", which was broadcast nationwide on three TV networks, Pak said the friendly Korea-U.S. relations should be normalized as quickly as possible.

He told the nationwide audiences despite the efforts of some segments of the American public to link the Pak case with U.S. aid to Korea, a large number of responsible and sensible senior members of the U.S. Government and Congress do not advocate such linkage. "I, therefore, expect a wise and responsible American decision on the issue of U.S. military assistance to Korea," Pak said.

He added the government would devote major efforts to ensure that the American Government provides compensatory measures for the planned ground troop phaseout from Korea as it was promised before. Pak also disclosed the government would continue its efforts to diversify Korea's international relations in order to reduce its excessive diplomatic dependency on a small number of specific countries.

KOREA HERALD COMMENTS ON U.S. DEFENSE REPORT TO CONGRESS

SK052350Y Seoul the KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "U.S. Defense Report"]

[Text] The U.S. defense report for fiscal 1979, submitted to Congress Thursday, includes northeast Asia as one of the three major strategic concepts and preparation for contingencies. This is a natural consequence of the U.S. policy, emphasized frequently in the recent past, that it will remain a strong Pacific power and will continue to play its role as such.

The northeast Asia strategy then inevitably focuses on Korea, as the report shows, from which the first group of U.S. ground forces is to depart this year under the Carter administration's phaseout plan. As the Asian reaction, and for that matter the world response, to the Korea pullout decision has revealed, the situation now obliges the United States to make it unmistakably clear that the phaseout in no way means any reduction in the U.S. commitment to Korea and east Asia as well. This is no easy task in the light of the dichotomy of the avowed U.S. policy and its withdrawal from Korea whose security is considered essential to the maintenance of stability in north-east Asia.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown takes due note of the precarious situation which could result from the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops from Korea. In order to continue its strong support for the defense of Korea, Washington is to leave the major portion of the U.S. 2d Division in this country until after 1980. On the other hand, the United States will keep its forces in the western Pacific area at current levels.

As the defense report points out, North Korea has shown no sign of repentance in its policy for unifying the peninsula by force of arms. The reality, rather, is that the North has continued to strengthen its military sinew and it now holds an apparent edge over the south. The U.S. phaseout of its ground forces from Korea under these circumstances therefore accompanies considerable risks as visualized by Pentagon leaders.

Short of any basic change in the forces withdrawal plan, there are two major answers to tapering off the risks. One is to increase this republic's defense capability and the other to carefully pace the phaseout of the U.S. ground forces, originally scheduled to be completed in the four or five years ahead.

The first step, that is, to provide the Korean forces with further arms and other strength, was agreed on between the defense authorities of Korea and the United States at an annual consultative meeting held in Seoul last summer. The so-called compensatory measures to replenish the Korean forces are so vital that any shortcoming in their implementation cannot but affect the phaseout scheme.

But even with such measures in progress, the phaseout of the U.S. ground forces will have to be in keeping with the actual situation. As Secretary Brown notes in the report, the North Korean military buildup has continued all along relative to the South, though long-range trends favor the latter. It therefore follows that a considerable period of time is needed to make up for the departure of the U.S. ground troops from Korea.

Needless to say, the consequences of the U.S. withdrawal extend far beyond Korea. In this regard, the Asian sentiment seems well summed up by a U.S. Congressional study mission that toured 10 Asian and Pacific countries recently. The group's leader, Rep. Lester Wolff, said that Asian leaders fear the U.S. withdrawal will leave a vacuum that threatens their countries' continued growth and stability. The U.S. strategy for Korea then carries vital importance for the whole of Asia, let alone for this peninsula.

VRPR Radio Commentary

SK031350Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "We Condemn and Denounce the U.S. Imperialists' War-Maniac Words and Deeds"]

[Text] These days the U.S. imperialists continue to make war-maniac remarks behind the screen of troop withdrawal. They are more frantic in their scheme for war provocations, bringing into South Korea new fighter planes.

In an annual defense report he submitted to Congress, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown termed the defense of South Korea "one of three major U.S. world strategies" and clamored that if necessary due to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, the United States would-dispatch the 2d Division, now set to withdraw to the U.S. mainland, back to South Korea, and bring in a great quantity of tactical fighter planes from the U.S. mainland and the Air Force, the Navy and the Marine Corps now deployed in the western Pacific.

Testifying before the international relations committee [as heard] in connection with the report, Brown made war-maniac remarks such as that the so-called withdrawal of U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea, that the main units of the 2d Division in South Korea would remain in South Korea even after the 1980's that the infantry units now stationed in South Korea would be converted to armored units and that the United States would further increase military assistance to the Pak regime.

On the same day, in an address before the Japan Association in New York, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield clamored that the United States has a great responsibility to maintain military power in Asia, including South Korea, and that South Korea is an important testing ground for the strategic balance.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are not only making such bellicose remarks, but also taking positive steps to provoke a new war. To cite a few examples: On the heels of bringing fighter planes of the newest types into South Korea to conduct a war exercise called "Operation Eagle" on 22 January, the U.S. imperialists brought to this land A-7 Corsair aircraft in February, and will bring in 12 swing-wing F-111 fighter planes in March. The U.S. Administration, in the first bill it sent to congress this year, asked for \$336 million in U.S. military and economic assistance for the Pak Chong-hui clique in fiscal 1979.

Such schemes by the U.S. imperialists, becoming more naked in recent days, run directly counter to Carter's pledges of a troop withdrawal from South Korea and defense of human rights. They are intolerable criminal acts further straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula and violating and threatening peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia.

As you know, today our people and the world peace-loving people are calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea as early as possible, for peace on the Korean Peninsula and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

As for the U.S. troops in South Korea, they are an occupation force which came to this land to make South Korea a colony of the United States, the masterminds who divided our country. They are an aggressive force obstinately obstructing our country's reunification and mercilessly violating national sovereignty and dignity. This is why the U.S. Forces should withdraw from this land before anything else for stability on the Korean Peninsula and Korea's independent reunification. There is no reason nor excuse for the U.S. Forces to be in this land.

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Korea much operational equipment including fighter planes of the newest types and lethal weapons, clamoring that "the defense of South Korea is one of three major U.S. world strategies," that the United States will dispatch to South Korea military forces now deployed in the western Pacific and the U.S. mainland if necessary due to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and that the 2d Division will remain in South Korea even after the 1980's. How despicable!

These facts indicate how frantic the U.S. imperialists are in their scheme for war provocations behind the screen of troop withdrawal, and in their efforts to support the traitor Pak Chong-Hui with military power, to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula so as to make South Korea their permanent colony, and to invade North Korea. Our people cannot tolerate the scheme for aggression and war wilfully pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in this land. They vehemently condemn and denounce it. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should withdraw without delay from this land along with all their aggressive military forces.

Those who desire the nation's independent and peaceful reunification should more vigorously turn out in the struggle to drive from this land the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are frantic in their scheme for aggression and war provocations, and overthrow the Pak Chong-hui clique which consists of ugly, pro-U.S. stooges and splittists.

PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESS MISSION CHIEF CONFERENCE

SK060825Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 6 (HAPTONG)--Premier Choe Kyu-ha said today that boosting relations with other Asian countries has become an urgent issue for South Korea in its drive to consolidate the national security.

Addressing a meeting of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs posted in Asia opened here today, Premier Choe noted situations in Asia remain unstable following the fall of Indochina to the communists in 1975. Choe urged the 17 envoys attending the year's first mission chiefs conference to lead the van in the diplomatic campaign to crush and prevail over North Korea's possible maneuvers against Seoul.

The traditional friendly relations and mutual defense setups with allies should be further stepped (?up) and cooperative ties with Japan and other friendly nations in Asia should also be strengthened, he said. More efforts, he went on, should continue to be directed to increase substantial cooperation and exchanges with nonaligned countries.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, sharing the premier's view of the Asian situation, told the meeting that situations in Asia are still far from being stable because of a series of events involving the region. Minister Pak cited, among others, U.S. policy change in Asia, reduction of U.S. ground troops in Korea, the Soviet military buildup in Asia, the continued Sino-Soviet rivalry and the armed conflict between communist nations in Indochina as factors contributing to the instability. North Korea, he said, is expected to intensify its subversive moves in the region capitalizing on the unstable situations.

The 5-day conference will handle Seoul's counter-measures designed to counter Pyongyang's anti-Seoul moves at the United Nations and other world organizations and to forestall North Korea's aggressive schemes and measures to attain the nation's export target set for the region at 3.3 billion dollars this year. [sentence as received]

The Foreign Ministry will hold a separate meeting of envoys stationed in the ASEAN member countries to discuss ways of establishing closer cooperative relations with the regional body during the current session.

EXTENSIVE RESHUFFLE OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL PLANNED

SK040325Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0259 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 4 (HAPTONG)--The government is expected to effect an extensive reshuffle of foreign service personnel this month, it was learned today.

The anticipated reshuffle will affect a dozen of diplomatic mission chiefs and some thirty junior officials in the Foreign Ministry, sources at the ministry said.

The projected personnel change involving those in the ministry will largely depend on a proposed Foreign Ministry reorganization plan now under final review, the sources said. The ministry will send agreements to concerned host countries later this month when the scope of mission heads to be affected in the change is fixed.

Among the envoys to be on the replacement list are those who have been serving for more than three years at their current posts or those who have been assigned about ten years abroad, they said.

The ministry was also considering shifting officials serving in the ministry headquarters for more than a couple of years to overseas assignments, the scope of which will reach about 30, they said.

VRPR RADIO RIDICULES PAK REMARKS AT FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTRIES

SK050940Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (Clandestine) in Korean to South Korea 1025 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] These days, Pak Chong-hui is uttering curses and appeals at the so-called new year inspection of government ministries. The following occurred at his new year inspection of the Foreign Ministry on the morning of 1 February. On that day, Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin reported on his new year's plan to Pak Chong-hui, who was sitting there with a threatening look, by saying: This year, I will thoroughly adhere to our bosses, the United States and Japan, and will do my utmost not to let our government officials in overseas missions flee?

However, at this very moment, Pak Chong-hui, was sitting there with wounded feelings, suddenly thrust the table forward and shouted: You told me this last year. What a mess! Yes, your men assigned abroad have spat at me and fled. Are you not ashamed about this and also going to flee?

Pak Chong-hui's so-called new year's inspection is one aimed at winning the confidence of government officials. The inspection of the Foreign Ministry makes it clear the incumbent regime has been isolated internationally. Thus, hurt feelings and curses are natural.

Last year, you recall, voices demanding a pullout of U.S. troops and overthrow of the Pak regime were heightened, and more than 10 government officials assigned to overseas missions defected from Pak Chong-hui.

The Central Intelligence Agency has reported that no government officials assigned to overseas missions are reliable and that many high-ranking officials at the ministerial or vice ministerial level entertain secret schemes which differ from those of Pak Chong-hui. Therefore, Pak Chong-hui is naturally uneasy.

Pak Chong-hui's new year's inspection is nothing but one motivated by anxiety caused by the yusin system's (?decline).

How furious Pak Chong-hui becomes with his servants. This year, not only will they flee from him and spit at him, but Pak Chong-hui will be dragged before the judges of history. Don't you think so?

[The same radio at 1000 GMT 4 February reported the following: "The traitor Pak Chong-hui made foolish remarks at the Ministry of National Defense on 3 February, urging a more solid combat-readiness posture and strengthening of the armed forces. These absurd utterances by the traitor Pak Chong-hui once again revealed he is striving only for northward aggression and plotting a 'two Koreas' scheme, instead of seeking peace and the fatherland's peaceful reunification. Pak Chong-hui's raving at the Defense Ministry is an unpardonable act running counter to our nation's aims and the demand of the times. Our people demand (?unity) instead of confrontation, peaceful reunification rather than war and division. However, the Pak Chong-hui clique is attempting to escape its downfall by perpetrating war provocations against the North. Indeed, the traitor Pak Chong-hui's raving will only accelerate the day that the people bring him to judgement."]

U.S. BANK AGREES TO LOAN FOR SHELF OIL PROJECT

SK040825Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 4 (HAPTONG) - South Korea will introduce 1,000 million U.S. dollars of loan from a U.S. bank for use in the petroleum development project in the Continental Shelf lying between Korea and Japan, it was reported today.

The loan was agreed on Friday between the Energy and Resources Ministry and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, according to the SEOUL SHINMUN that gave a prominent report on the front page.

It said the company's Tokyo branch chief, Lawrence Burger is now here for consultations on the loan issue.

The loan will be used in the procurement of oil prospecting equipment and other expenditure needed for the development of oil presources in the seventh mining block, an area supposed to be jointly explored by Japan and Korea, it said.

It quoted a highly-placed ministry official as saying that the government would go ahead with the proposed loan introduction, irrespective of whether Japan's Diet finishes necessary measures by May to clear the way for the two countries to embark on a joint exploration of the seventh block.

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTRY PLANS--Seoul, Jan 30--Health-Social Affairs Minister Sin today said his ministry plans to augment medical manpower and equipment of state-run hospitals and clinics across the country this year with a total outlay of 7,600 million won (about 13.2 million dollars). Minister Sin said a total of 5,800 million won (some 11.6 million dollars) will be invested this year in facility expansion of 24 state-operated hospitals and 816 state-run medical clinics throughout the country. At the same time, all the state-run medical clinics across the country will be manned by one medical doctor and three nurses each this year along with one ambulance, except for the one in Ullung-do Island off the east coast, Minister Sin said in his policy report to President Pak Chong-hui. Minister Sin made the report when the chief executive visited the ministry this morning on a leg of his new year inspection tour of government offices. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 30 Jan 78 SK]

2, 4 FEBRUARY SRV BORDER CLASHES REPORTED

BK050006Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] 1. On 2 February one platoon of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors again sneaked in along Route 19. The aggressors stepped on our landmines and ran into our bamboo spikes. Some were killed or wounded. The survivors fled in fright back to their own country.

2. On the morning of 4 February the Vietnamese enemy invaded our territory at Kaoh Thom along the lower Bassac River with the support of several tanks and under the air cover of many MIG fighters and helicopters which kept bombing and strafing our soil. However, they hardly set foot in our country when they met the heroic resistance of our revolutionary army. We fought from dawn until 1300, destroying eight enemy tanks and killing dozens of enemy soldiers. The remainder was driven back to their territory in complete ignominy.

This is a Vietnamese-style gesture of good will to settle the dispute through "peaceful negotiations" as the Vietnamese have constantly clamored. In a word, they talk of a "special friendship" and "special solidarity", but in deed they continue to commit aggression against Cambodia and encroach on the Cambodian border region without letup.

CONFESSION DISCUSSES SRV'S INVASION PLANS

BK050550Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[29 January confession by (Mau Chhin), a Cambodian national serving as Vietnamese "agent"--portion recorded]

[Text] Our Voice of Democratic Cambodia Radio continues to broadcast more confessions by the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese agents captured in their acts of aggression and subversion by our Cambodian people and revolutionary army.

Today we broadcast the confession of (Mau Chhin), known under the alias of (Achar Khlang), notorious cattle rustler in Cambodia who stole cattle for sale in Vietnam in the period prior to the 1970 coup. He was a CIA agent who was employed as of 1969 by the Vietnamese as their agent in charge of conducting activities in Vietnam's ambitious plan to annex Cambodia. The following document even more clearly proves that in order to achieve their aims of expansion and annexation and to force Cambodia to become their satellite in an Indochinese federation, the Vietnamese have never been reluctant to use the most contemptible means, such as the use of the most immoral people, including prostitutes, troops of the Thieu-Ky clique and CIA agents of the U.S. imperialists.

This document also proves the dirtiest activities of the Vietnamese enemy who have carried out subversive activities inside the territory of Democratic Cambodia and have set up a spy network inside Democratic Cambodian territory. Is this the way the Vietnamese, who have claimed to be socialist revolutionaries, behave themselves? In fact, the Vietnamese are expansionist and annexationist aggressors whose nature is identical to the imperialists and colonialists. The following document is another new, evident and irrefutable proof:

[Begin recording] I would like to report to the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization as follows:

My name is (Mau Chhin). I am also known under the aliases of (Achar Khlang), (Chau Chhon) and (Achar Khlang Bandet). My father's name is (Mau Samreth); and my mother's name is (Sim Pang); my wife's name is (Ho Sdaeung). I am now 42 years old. I was born in (Ta Mouk) village, Pech Sa Commune, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province. When I was 17 years old, I abducted a girl and forced her to take me as her husband. In 1962, I became a thief because my wife ran away with another man and took him as her husband. In 1963 I was recognized by all members of my gang as gang leader. I was then in charge of receiving stolen cattle from the gang members for sale in the Cambodian-Vietnamese border areas.

In 1963 I served as an intelligence agent for the commune chief named (Po) through the village headman named (Sau Em) when I brought the cattle to sell in the Cambodian-Vietnamese border area. In 1964 I was engaged as a CIA agent through the arrangement of (Sau Tap), who was a member of the National Assembly [words indistinct] and a brother of (Sau Em). I was then recognized as a CIA agent by a provincial governor [name indistinct]. In 1969 I was in contact with another man of the [name indistinct]-(Sau Tap) CIA network. This man's name is (Men Phlong). He was an inhabitant of the Prey Khla commune, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province. This person now has become the head of the Prey Khla commune. In October 1969, Governor [name indistinct] assigned me and (Men Phlong) to serve as his secret agents in the ranks of the Viet Cong forces. At that time I was in touch with another CIA agent named (Ba Thin), then governor of Chau Doc Province, and (An), deputy governor of Chau Doc Province. I was then assigned by (Ba Thin) and (An) as security chief in Prey Khla commune, Kaoh Andet district. I was also assigned to build up forces for seizing power in Cambodia and to conduct activities aimed at undermining the Cambodian Communist Party.

In 1972 (Ba Thin) and (An) made me a member of the Vietnam Workers Party. Toward the end of 1974, I committed sexual assault on a woman named (Sdaeung) whom I brought into Vietnam. This woman served as my contact in Vietnam. At that time I joined the 7th Division of Viet Cong army. The commander of this unit was (Bai Thanh). The 7th Division commander assigned me as his liaison man in charge of contacting [name indistinct] commander of the 4th Division. In 1975 I was promoted to the rank of deputy commander of the 18th Regiment [words indistinct]. (An), former deputy governor of Chau Doc, then commander of the 16th Regiment, assigned me to serve as a contact man with (Nguyen Minh Canh), commander of the 8th and 9th regions. In January 1976 (Achar Kihn) [word indistinct] and (Achar Leak) known under the alias of (Moha Thom) and [name indistinct] commanders of the 8th and 9th regions respectively, invited division commanders of the Viet Cong army and my group to a meeting in order to draft a plan to annex Cambodian territory. Present to the meeting to prepare for the invasion of Cambodia were (Bai Thanh), [word indistinct], (An), myself and (Ba Tu) and (Nguyen Van Loc), both commanders [mebanhcheakar] of the 17th Division. At that time, the Vietnamese forces for that operation consisted of 35,000 soldiers, 300 Soviet and U.S. made tanks and a large quantity of modern heavy and light arms. The invasion plan called for the occupation of Kampot and Takeo provinces and the transformation of these areas into military and economic bases for the general invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

Finally, (Bai Thanh) assigned me and (An) to prepare war materiel and properly organize troops for operation in Cambodia. I and (An) selected and assigned two men to establish contacts with the local forces in Cambodia. The contact was successful, but the plan failed. Because of the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai attacks, the Vietnamese forces were then used to counterattack the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai forces.

In March 1976 (Bay Thanh) appointed me as a people's representative in Chau Doc Province so that I could incite and encourage all Cambodians in the area to support the Vietnamese forces by providing rice, food supplies and manpower for the attacks to annex and turn Cambodia into a Vietnamese possession.

In April 1976, when the Kampuchea Kraom Resistance Movement launched powerful attacks against the Vietnamese forces, (Bay Thanh) then assigned me to serve as his secret agent in this movement to eliminate all of the Cambodian leaders in this resistance movement against the Vietnamese. To quell this movement and while serving as secret agent in this movement I was promoted to the rank of adviser of the United Kampuchea Kraom Cambodian Resistance Movement.

In May 1977 (Vinh An), (Moha Thom) and (Bay Thanh) convened a meeting with me, (An) and the commanders of the 17th and 14th divisions to prepare once again the plan for the invasion of Cambodia. This time I was assigned to conduct activities in Cambodia and to establish direct contacts with the internal forces and instruct these forces to collect intelligence on the Cambodian army.

Toward the end of 1977, (Bay Thanh) told me to try harder to completely crush the Kampuchea Kraom resistance movement at the end of 1977. This effort was aimed at preventing the Kampuchea Kraom resistance movement from attacking the Vietnamese armed forces, because this attack could sap the Vietnamese armed forces, and this could lead to the failure of their attempt to invade Cambodia.

I worked and faithfully followed the plan of (Bay Thanh); and as a result the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian forces became weak.

In November 1977, I succeeded in convincing (Uk Pendar) (Chau Khemarin), both commanders [mebanhcheakar] of the Kampuchea Kraom Cambodian Resistance Movement, and (Vong Mony), deputy adviser of the same movement, to surrender to the head of Svay Tong district, Chau Doc Province. (Bay Thanh) then reeducated and advised these three persons to stop attacking the Vietnamese forces but to join hands in the attacks against Cambodia. The three persons were told that Cambodia has always been the enemy of Vietnam. Later on, district head [name indistinct], (Bay Thanh) and [name indistinct], governor of Chau Doc Province instructed me to bring these three persons to the Svay Tong district headquarters for indoctrination. On that occasion, the provincial governor and the district head talked extensively to the four of us to incite in us hatred against Cambodia.

A few days later I reported to (Bay Thanh) on the matter of quelling the Kampuchea Kraom Cambodian Resistance Movement and about the surrender of the movement leaders--(Vong Mony), (Uk Pendar) and (Khemarin). (Bay Thanh) then indicated that our plan consisted of attacking and occupying Cambodia at the end of 1977 and early 1978 and that the plan was about to be implemented. Three divisions consisting of 30,000 soldiers were ready for the operation. Each division was commanded by 20 officers. These forces consisted of the 7th Division, the 17th Division, the 14th Division and the 18th Regiment and the 9th Division as reserve forces. At that time, however, there was a communication problem, because the people inside Cambodia did not clearly understand the reason of the invasion. I was then told to bring (Vong Mony), (Khemarin) and (Uk Pendar) into Cambodia.

The areas of our operation are 1. Srok Kach Andet [words indistinct]; 2. Srok Kirivong [words indistinct] and Phnom Den in Takeo Province; 3. Srok Kompong Trach in the areas of [words indistinct] in Kampot Province.

1. Our mission consisted of collecting all intelligence information on the size of Cambodian army units, number of soldiers and location of their camps and about the strong and weak points of the Cambodian forces.

2. We were instructed to collect intelligence on Cambodian army materiel. How many planes are there in one place? And how far are they from the border? How many artillery pieces does the Cambodian army have? And what type of guns are they? Where are these artillery pieces located? We were also instructed to collect information on the situation in the border areas to estimate the quantity of [word indistinct] mines, and booby traps, [words indistinct] and to find the most favorable terrain for the thrust into Cambodia. To collect all of this intelligence, (Bay Thanh) instructed me to get in touch with my old contacts, who are: 1. (Ros Or), head of the Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province; 2. (Kong Chham) also of the administrative committee of the Kaoh Andet district; 3. (Kong Chhum), an inhabitant of Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province; 4. (Ou Sok), chairman of the economic committee of Kaoh Andet district; 5. (Neay Phat), chairman of the Phum Daeum Chan cooperative; 6. (Snuon), battalion commander [word indistinct] in the 13th sector.

I was instructed by (Bay Thanh) to fulfill this mission in 4 or 5 days and then to send someone to report to him on the situation so that the Vietnamese forces could thrust into Cambodia through the selected area in order to occupy the Kampot and Takeo provinces and use these areas as military bases for the total occupation of Cambodia in 1978. I was told that if this plan succeeded I would be promoted to the rank of colonel.

The next day (Muoi Ly), (Bay Thanh), (Luu Dinh), [name indistinct] and (Nguyen Van La) instructed me to bring (Vong Mony), (Uk Pendara) and (Khemarin) [word indistinct] into Cambodia to conduct an intelligence operation. This mission was not different from the plan that (Bay Thanh) told me to implement except for the date I had to conduct this intelligence operation in Cambodia. In conformity with the plan, I fulfilled my mission on 1 December 1977. On the night of 3 December 1977, I and 13 men of my movement came into Cambodia. When we arrived at the border we encountered a field studded with spikes, and we slept there until the next day. On the morning of 4 December 1977, my group shouted "We surrender". The Cambodian authorities brought us to [name indistinct] monastery about 5 or 6 kilometers from the border for rest. We stayed in the monastery until 9 December 1977 the day when the four of us were arrested by the organization and then forwarded to Phnom Penh.

29 January 1978

[Signed] (Mau Chhin) Alias (Achar Khland) [end recording]

CONFESSION CITES ESPIONAGE PLANS ALONG BORDER

BK050834Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[26 January confession by captured Vietnamese "agent" (Chau Moeung)--portion recorded]

[Text] Today we broadcast the confession of (Chau Moeung), alias (Vong Mony), a Cambodian national from Kampuchea Kraom, South Vietnam, and former CIA agent employed by the Vietnamese as their agent to carry out activities in the service of the Vietnamese ambition to annex Cambodia.

The following document clearly shows that in their design to encroach on, annex and swallow Cambodian territory and to force Cambodia into becoming their satellite in an Indochinese federation, the Vietnamese have not hesitated to use the most contemptible means such as employing hooligans, prostitutes, traitorous Thieu-Ky soldiers and even CIA agents of the U.S. imperialists. The following document is also one of the many documents which attest to Vietnam's dirty activities of subversion inside Cambodian territory and its organizing of a spy ring in Democratic Cambodia in accordance with its policy of annexing Cambodia. The following document is more irrefutable glaring evidence, which we would like to present as follows:

[Begin recording] Let me report to the Cambodian revolutionary organization: My name is (Chau Moeung), alias (Vong Mony), a Vietnamese agent on a spying mission in Cambodian territory. I am 38 years old. I was born in (Kon K'ek) hamlet, (Menong) commune, (Andong Toek) district, (Khleang) Province, Kampuchea Kraom [south Vietnam].

My record of activities: When I was 17 years old I entered the monkhood at (Toek Prai) monastery, (Andong Toek) district. After 6 years as a monk I quit and worked for a living [words indistinct]. In 1966 I enlisted in the Khmer Serei forces in (Prey Koy) district under the command of company sergeant-major (Chau Khut). In the same year I enlisted as a CIA agent at (Prek Russei) camp with Sergeant-Major (Chau Khutwl) as my sponsor. [Words indistinct] with first lieutenant (Chau Menh) as the commander. In 1971 Lieutenant (Chau Menh) ordered me to become a monk in (Toek Prai) monastery in order to muster CIA sympathisers among the Buddhists. In 1972 I quit and stayed home until 1976 when I volunteered in the Cambodian National United Liberation Movement in the border region with (Chau Khemara) and (Achar Khlang) as leaders. This resistance movement, according to (Chau Khemara) and (Achar Khlang), was to attack the Vietnamese, liberate Kampuchea Kraom, and place it under U.S. control. I was appointed secretary of this movement. In November 1977 (Khemara), one of the movement leaders, was shot and killed by the Vietnamese. From then on the resistance fighters were disorganized and fled to the mountains. In my flight I met (Achar Khlang) at (Pou Kreng) hamlet where the latter asked me to replace him as deputy adviser of the movement while he took up the post of adviser left by (Chau Khemara). We, (Uk Pendar), the chief of the resistance forces, and (Chau Khemarin), alias (Bunthoeun), went to hide on Mount (Khtoul) together. Five or six days later the Vietnamese forces arrived and surrounded Mount (Khtoul). The resistance forces dispersed and fled in all directions. I, (Achar Khlang), (Chau Khemarin) and (Uk Pendar) surrendered to the Vietnamese at the [name indistinct] district seat. We surrendered to (Bay Thanh), district chief and (Nguyen Dan La), deputy district chief. Two days later (Muoi Ly), governor of Chau Doc province, (Ly Diem), deputy governor, and (Tinh Giap), commander of the provincial forces, called me, (Achar Khlang), (Khemarin) and (Uk Pendar) for a day and a night of indoctrination. This time they lectured the four of us about the Vietnamese efforts to eliminate all the Hoa Hao, Cao Dai and liberation movement sighters.

Seven days later the governor of Chau Doc Province, (Muoi Ly), again ordered us to attend a meeting at the [name indistinct] district seat. (Muoi Ly) and (Bay Thanh) indoctrinated me, (Achar Khlang), (Khemarin) and (Uk Pendar). Later the provincial governor ordered the four of us [words indistinct] to win over the people and lead them to join the resistance. Four days later the governor asked us to see him again. This time (Ly Diem), (Muoi Ly), (Nguyen Dan La), (Tinh Giap) and (Bay Thanh) told us that forces were getting ready to attack Cambodia soon. They appointed the four of us as spies to collect information in Cambodian territory at Phnum Den, Kirivong and M'roum mountains. Our mission was to inquire about the number of Cambodian forces stationed from Phnum Den, Kirivong and M'roum to Kampot, the type, size and location of Cambodian artillery, the number and location of Cambodian tanks, the number and location of Cambodian divisions, the location of landmines along the border, the size of the population in the border region, and the living conditions of the people near the border.

(Muoi Ly) told us that there were three important things he wanted to know: 1) How many Cambodian divisions there were and what the Cambodians' artillery tactics, tanks maneuvers, strong and weak points were; 2) Economic foundation in Cambodian areas where rice, cattle, poultry are to be found in large quantities; 3) If we were captured by the Cambodian forces we had to tell them that we were civilians from Vietnam who could not endure oppression under the Vietnamese.

Then (Muoi Ly) told us about the armed forces ready to attack Cambodia. There were three divisions: the 7th, 4th and 9th divisions under the direct command of some Soviets.

He said from four to five Soviets helped command each division. The target of the attacks were Mount Den, Mount Kirivong and Mount Mroum in Kampot. The armament included 155mm and 105mm cannons, antiaircraft rifles, B-40's and B-41's, M-79's, 80mm and 81mm mortars, AK and CKC rifles and many Soviet-and U.S.-made tanks. If the mission was successful we had to report back 4 or 5 days later. The four of us would be given the ranks of lieutenant, captain and higher after the mission was accomplished. I and (Achar Khlang) went to the border area near Phnum Den, where we waited for a chance to sneak in. Then (Achar Khlang) told me about his informants inside Cambodia so that I could contact them. I went in and met: 1) (Tun Yan), whose left arm had been amputated, resident of Pou Sangke hamlet, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province; 2) (Chau Si), resident of Pou Sangke hamlet, Kaoh Andet, Takeo Province; 3) (Tan Si), resident of Pou Sangke hamlet, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province; and 40 (In Nhoek), resident of Pou Sangke hamlet, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province.

I was told that it was possible for us to hide among the peasants. I returned to Kouk Ampil hamlet where (Achar Khlang) told me to meet (Uk Pendar) and (Khemarin) at Roleang hamlet. We then came to the border. It was near dawn. We could not enter Cambodia as there was a large field of bamboo spikes. We then rested at the border. In the morning the Cambodian forces passed nearby. We hailed them and were brought by the Cambodian authorities to stay at (Tom) monastery. On 9 December 1977 the Cambodian authorities arrested us and sent us to Phnom Penh.

26 January 1978

[Signed] (Chau Moeung), alias (Vong Mony) [end recording]

CONTRIBUTIONS OF 'REAR' LAUDED

BK060601Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary: "In the Spirit of Always Linking Themselves With the Forefront, Our Cooperative Peasants in the Rear Are Further Striving To Increase Production"]

[Text] The present forefront is similar to the past 5-year revolutionary war because it is the front where we are struggling to counter and smash the enemy in order to defend and preserve forever our national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity.

The rear struggles to overcome nature and increase production in order to support the forefront, improves the people's living conditions and builds and makes our country prosperous in all fields by rapid strides. These are the main tasks of our forefront and the rear in the present phase of our Cambodian revolution. The forefront and the rear have other major tasks which cannot be separated from the tasks of defending and building the country. But generally speaking the above-mentioned tasks cover all the tasks in each front.

The forefront is the hotter of the two, demanding many sacrifices, even the lives of our people and revolutionary cadres and male and female combatants. In this connection, the enemies whom our heroic revolutionary army and people in the forefront are making all sorts of sacrifices to counter and smash, are outside reactionaries who are attempting to encroach upon and invade our Democratic Cambodia, particularly the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy who has continued to invade our border area in various forms, such as military assaults, espionage and subversion. With such a situation at the forefront, our cooperative peasants in the rear, firmly grasping their main tasks, have doubled their efforts to increase production and heighten their sense of responsibility.

Our cooperative peasants have mobilized forces from less important fronts to help complete harvesting and storing the rainy season rice crop in any region or sector where this task is more urgent. These forces have strived seethingly day and night in order to quickly complete this task.

After threshing and winnowing, our cooperative peasants transport the rice to warehouses and granaries which have proper roofing and which are constantly patrolled and guarded. This demonstrates the sense of responsibility and high revolutionary vigilance of our cooperative peasants under the correct and wise leadership of our KCP.

In addition to this vigorous drive to harvest and store the rainy season rice crop, our cooperative peasants have also continued to grow the dry season rice crop to the best of their ability in order to maximize production so as to effectively support the revolutionary army at the forefront, improve the people's living conditions and contribute to rapidly building the country and making it prosperous.

At the same time, our cooperative peasants have also focused on raising animals and growing all kinds of crops and vegetables.

Under the correct and wise leadership of the KCP, our cooperative peasants harbor great affection for the nation, people, the KCP and the country; have a sense of political awakening, clearly distinguishing friend from foe; and maintain a high standard of collectivism. All of these constitute major factors which have enabled them to increase production. They have carried out their tasks in the manner of centralized democracy and have never allowed themselves to fall into a state of complacency and appeasement. They have always linked their tasks with those of the revolutionary army and people at the forefront. They clearly realize that as long as our revolutionary army at the forefront is strong and harbors burning flames of indignation against the enemies of all stripes who attempt to invade our Democratic Cambodia, no enemy, big or small, near or far, can nibble at or swallow up our Cambodian nation and people.

Our Democratic Cambodia will be able to firmly exist and overcome all big and small obstacles forever, and our Cambodian people will be more proud and confident of their own strength under the correct and wise leadership of their party.

Based on this legitimate revolutionary view, our cooperative peasants are striving day and night to increase production to support themselves and the forefront and to contribute to building the country.

In sum, they are striving to fulfill their main tasks just as our revolutionary army is striving at the forefront to defend our territory. This clearly shows that our cooperative peasants have closely and constantly linked themselves with the forefront and have effectively supported it.

In brief, in the current new phase of our Cambodian revolution, the drive to increase production by our cooperative peasants in the rear is gaining greater momentum than ever before.

Our cooperative peasants are determined to constantly raise high their sense of revolutionary vigilance and to intensify to the best of their ability the drive to more actively fulfill their main tasks--particularly to rapidly complete harvesting and storing grain and to protect the rice in the fields, the threshing yards and the granaries--in order to secure the best capital to improve our people's living standard, finance rapid nation building efforts and support the forefront at all times.

SVAY RIENG HARVESTS RICE DESPITE SRV ATTACKS

BK060758Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] In order to unite with our revolutionary army in the forefront who are struggling valiantly to defend our territory, our cooperative peasants in Srok Svay Rieng, Svay Rieng sector, eastern region, like all of our cooperative peasants throughout the country, have held high the banner of struggle to harvest the rainy season rice crop saved from the destruction and looting of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy.

In effect, the large forces of our cooperative peasants, particularly mobile youth forces in Khum Kruos, Ta Suea, Chambak and Kompong Chamlang are actively and valiantly striving to harvest the rice crop in the areas near the border despite artillery and rocket shell barrages by the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy. During their rest periods, the brothers and sisters bring the rice sheaves for threshing in the support areas with them in order to prevent the Vietnamese enemy from stealing or destroying them. The cooperative peasants in Khum Cheuteal, Bassac and Svay Chrum are harvesting, gathering, threshing and winnowing the crop.

With the burning flame of national indignation and class anger against the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy, our cooperative peasants in Srok Svay Rieng are determined to heighten their sense of revolutionary vigilance, intensify the drive to quickly harvest and store this year's rainy season rice crop and thoroughly and effectively protect the rice crop in the fields, threshing yards and granaries. They are doing this to secure enough rice to improve their living standards, contribute to building and making Democratic Cambodia prosperous and support our army in the forefront in contributing to completely smashing and exterminating the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy who has continued to shell our territory; to send spies and commandoes to conduct spying, espionage, subversion missions; to butcher and massacre our people; and to destroy our people's economy in the border area.

HEROIC QUALITIES OF ARMY CITED

BK061226Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Summary] The Cambodian Revolutionary Army is growing rapidly under the leadership of the KCP. Through weal and woe, our revolutionary army has always sided with our party, our Cambodian revolution and our poverty-stricken class. A most loyal instrument of dictatorship of the KCP, our revolutionary army is only 10 years old, but it has won great victories such as the splendid 17 April 1975 victory and the recent 6 January 1978 victory. Our revolutionary army has been successful in all tasks entrusted by the party and people.

"In effect, since our party, people and revolutionary army achieved the task of totally and definitively liberating the nation, people and poverty-stricken class on 17 April 1975, our party and people have handed a new, heavy but noble duty to our revolutionary army with warm confidence: that is, to defend the country and sacred border of our Democratic Cambodia and safeguard the independence, sovereignty and national honor--the soul of all of us."

In fulfilling their key task of defending the nation, our revolutionary army has always displayed a great sense of revolutionary optimism despite hardships and obstacles. It values nothing more than national independence, sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity. It is willing to make unconditional sacrifices for the cause of safeguarding these national attributes.

"With such a heightened view and clearly distinguishing friend from foe, our revolutionary army throughout the country and especially our revolutionary units defending the border in the southwestern and eastern regions and in the Kratie, Mondolkiri and Ratanakiri sectors recently held high our KCP's banners of national independence, sovereignty, honor mastery and self-reliance by courageously smashing and exterminating the Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters who encroached upon our territorial integrity, looted rice and cattle and destroyed our people's property in the most wanton and fascist manner."

"Those members of our revolutionary army in the rear immediately responded to the party's call and rushed to the battlefields without delay. They attacked the enemy from the front, from the rear and the flanks and within the areas occupied by the enemy, thereby wearing the enemy forces down. They implemented all-out war tactics as well as people's war tactics to smash and drive out the enemy forces from our territory on 6 January 1978." Since the aggressors were pushed out of our country, a part of our forces has continued to maintain vigilance against possible enemy attacks while the other part helps the peasants harvest the rice which escaped looting and destruction by the Vietnamese enemy.

"Our revolutionary army male and female combatants and cadres defending the border are working hard day and night, ignoring their personal fatigue. This clearly shows that our revolutionary army loves the nation and people and is determined to defend our KCP's banners of independence, sovereignty, national honor and self-reliance. At the same time, it clearly shows that our revolutionary army resolutely fights the enemy in political, military and other fields until he is completely thrown out of our territory. The lofty revolutionary heroism and selflessness displayed by our revolutionary army defending the border in smashing the aggressor Vietnamese forces obviously exemplify the high quality and capability of our revolutionary army in safeguarding the territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty and national honor as well as in protecting the KCP, nation, people and victorious gains of the revolution.

"Our heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army will certainly not let this revolutionary heroism remain at this level; it is determined to further strengthen and expand its heroism and to further heighten revolutionary vigilance to smash all the pernicious schemes and activities of enemies of all stripes and, especially, eliminate and defeat all acts of encroachment, provocation and aggression committed in the border region by the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese."

IENG SARY RECEIVES THANK YOU LETTER FROM UPPADIT

BK060142Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun's letter of thanks to Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary--date not given]

[Text] After successfully concluding the official friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia, His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Thai foreign minister, sent a letter to Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, expressing the thanks and satisfaction of the Thai Government delegation over the warm welcome accorded it during its stay in Democratic Cambodia. The full text of the message reads:

Your excellency: On behalf of the Thai delegation and in my own name, allow me to express to you, after returning to Bangkok, our deepest thanks and great satisfaction over your kindness and the intimate reception accorded us during our stay in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. This has greatly impressed us. We are very happy that our visit to Democratic Cambodia has been successful. In addition to the fact that it has further strengthened relations between our two countries for mutual benefit, this visit has genuinely helped the preservation of peace in our region.

Your Excellency: please convey our deepest thanks and warm sentiments to His Excellency Prime Minister Pol Pot and the Government of Democratic Cambodia.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, foreign minister of Thailand

SUPPORT FOR ALGERIA'S SAHARAN POLICY REPORTED

LD041535Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Ieng Sary, Cambodian deputy premier in charge of foreign affairs, has sent Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign ministers, the following message on the situation in the western Sahara:

We have just received Your Excellency's message informing us of the situation currently prevailing in the northwest region of Africa and relating to the problem of the western Sahara. We would like to express to Your Excellency our sincere thanks for this [word indistinct]. Our two countries are linked by a traditional and constant solidarity in the defense of the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, the right of peoples to decide their own fates as well as safeguarding of the principles of nonalignment. It is in this spirit that we gave all the necessary attention to Your Excellency's message dated 11 November 77 on developments in the northwest region of Africa.

As Your Excellency knows, the message continues, Democratic Cambodia firmly and constantly holds to the position that each people has the right to decide their own destiny. As regards the problem of the western Sahara, we expressed the wish that the countries of the region might be able to solve it on the basis of the right of the people of the western Sahara to decide on its own destiny and on the basis of the spirit of traditional friendship and solidarity existing between these countries. We also hoped that the OAU could contribute to solving these problems as a whole.

Nevertheless, developments in northwest Africa [words indistinct]. The great rich powers interfere more and more in the affairs of the region and are more and more involved [words indistinct] the existing problems even more complex. Among these rich great powers the French imperialist circles have taken initiatives aimed at intervening directly in this region. We categorically oppose this direct intervention. We categorically oppose this typical colonialist process. Moreover, any attempt to violate the frontiers, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and any threat to their security is contrary to the [word indistinct] principles of nonalignment.

The people of Cambodia, who were the victims of several years of the so-called right of pursuit from imperialism, colonialism and aggressors, fully understand and totally support the position of the Algerian Government and people regarding the defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country. [sentence as heard]

Although the situation has deteriorated to such an extent, we remain convinced that in keeping firmly to the principles of respecting the right of the people of the western Sahara to decide on their own destiny, the countries concerned can solve the problem of the western Sahara in solidarity and friendship without the interference of the great powers.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Increased Soviet Aid Cited

BK041554Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Unattributed, announcer-read "speech delivered at a farewell banquet for the high-level USSR military delegation"--apparently the Soviet military delegation led by Gen Ivan G. Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces]

[Text] Comrade Pavlovskiy and party, Comrade Soviet Ambassador to Laos, Comrade Soviet specialists, dear comrades:

The friendly visit to Laos by the high-level USSR military delegation is drawing to a close. Today you comrades will bid farewell to us and return to the USSR. First, we thank Comrade Pavlovskiy for his beautiful speech lauding our Lao people and army. During its 5-day visit filled with enthusiasm, tirelessness and profound friendship and goodwill--be it at the first reception, at the talks between the delegation and high-level cadres of the National Defense Ministry, at the meetings with cadres and combatants in various LPLA units and regiments, in the visits to certain places in Vientiane capital, Viangsaï district, the Plain des Jarres, Xieng Khouang Province or Champassak Province in southern Laos--the delegation always brought with it the Soviet people's and army's warm affection and solidarity, strong confidence and support, and profound sympathy to our people and army. Wherever it visited the delegation always made our cadres, combatants and people feel that it was their intimate guest and blood brother who was visiting them on a day of joy and victory. Though its visit was very short, the delegation has stirred profound affection and understanding as well as comradeship, fraternal faith in the hearts of our cadres, combatants and people.

In fact, the solidarity and friendship between Laos and the USSR--the birthplace of the October Revolution and the great teacher Lenin--has developed and existed since the Lao revolutionary combatants took up arms to fight against enslavement, for independence and freedom, in accordance with the truth of invincible Marxism-Leninism. Over the past third of a century such solidarity and friendship have been displayed in the great, invaluable and effective support and assistance of the USSR party, Government, people and army given the Lao people's national liberation struggle and their efforts to defend and build the LPDR. Such solidarity, affection and proletarian internationalism were clearly reiterated in the speech of Comrade Pavlovskiy, head of the delegation, at the talks discussing the existing situation. Comrade Pavlovskiy reaffirmed the statement of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which says: The USSR helped and supported Laos during the war; and it will continue such assistance to Laos.

The visit of the high-level USSR military delegation to the LPDR serves to further strengthen and develop the militant solidarity between the two peoples and armies. We consider this visit not merely a simple, friendly gesture but an intimate encounter between students of the great Lenin and his children who have persisted in practicing his esteemed idealism and glorious proletarian internationalism.

Comrades: We are very pleased to note that even though we are more than 10,000 km apart, the USSR army and people clearly understand the role of Laos as defender of the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia, and the fierce and complex revolutionary struggle undertaken by the Lao army and people. We are very happy to see that the USSR army and people profoundly understand the great difficulties and trials facing the Lao army and people in

defending and building socialism in Laos at present, and have increased and are increasing their support and assistance to us in national construction and national defense and in gradually building our armed forces as a modern, model army.

As you probably know, the greatest difficulty facing our people is caused by the fact that our country has just emerged from a war of most notorious and protracted aggression. Our economic bases are developing slowly. Our cadres, combatants and people face difficult living conditions. We lack material and technical bases for serving our national construction and building our army. We are very grateful to the USSR party, government, people and army as well as to the fraternal socialist countries for their great, invaluable and effective support and assistance. We consider it most important that such support and assistance will not only enable us to solve our immediate difficulties but will also create favorable conditions for us to build appropriate and complete material and technical bases for building our country and army so that we will be able to properly utilize all of the material and technology given to us as aid by the USSR army and people.

Once again we thank Comrade Pavlovskiy and his party for the fine speech and good will expressed to our people and army during the delegation's stay in the LPDR. We are convinced that this visit will further strengthen the militant solidarity and friendship between our two peoples and armies. On this occasion, please allow me to convey our sincere respects and greetings to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; to Comrade Marshal Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; and to all officers and men in the USSR army.

May the USSR people and army score many more achievements in building communism; building, strengthening and modernizing the USSR army and implementing the various resolutions adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. May they record great achievements in celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet army. I invite all of you to raise your glasses in a toast to the military solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of Laos and the USSR, to the health of Comrade Pavlovskiy and party, to the health of the Comrade Soviet Ambassador, comrade Soviet military attache and comrade Soviet specialists, and to the health of all comrades.

Departs 'for Home' 3 February

BK040234Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] After ending its official friendly visit to our country, on the morning of 3 February the USSR military delegation led by Comrade Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces, left Vientiane for home.

On hand at Wattai Airport to see the delegation off were Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, minister attached to the Premier's Office and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Saman Vignaket, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the LPLA General Political Department; Comrade Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPLA General Staff, and many senior and intermediate military officers and LPLA combatants. Comrade Ambassador Podolskiy, Comrade USSR military attache Leonid Chirokiy and staff members of the USSR Embassy were also at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation.

Reports also said that on the evening of 2 February Comrade USSR Ambassador Podolskiy hosted a reception in honor of the USSR military delegation at the Soviet Embassy. Attending the reception were Comrades Khantai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vignaket, Somsak Saisongkham, Siphon Phalikhhan, Sisana Sisana, Khamphai Boupha, Kham-ouan Boupha, and several senior LPLA military officers. Several ambassadors and charges d'affaires ad interim of socialist countries in Laos were also invited. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of intimate friendship and good will.

'Great, Glorious Success' Hailed

BK041506Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Successful Visit of the USSR Military Delegation"]

[Text] After paying a 5-day official friendly visit to our country--a visit of profoundly important significance that brought joy to our army and people--on the morning of 3 February the USSR military delegation led by Comrade Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the USSR Ground Forces, returned home with great, glorious success, conveying the great friendship and militant solidarity from the Lao army and people to the Soviet army and people--our close comrades and brothers.

During its stay the delegation paid courtesy calls and met with Lao leaders to exchange views in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and profound comradeship. It visited and met with cadres and combatants in some units and localities, to further promote the existing everlasting friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two nations and armies of Laos and the Soviet Union.

The great, glorious success of this friendly visit was illustrated in speeches by both sides, which stressed the developing militant solidarity and relationship between the two countries and armies. This is a new gain won in furtherance of the friendly visit to the USSR by our military delegation led by Comrade Khantai Siphandon.

The various important passages contained in the speeches by both sides clearly show the earnest desire of the people and armies of Laos and the Soviet Union to mutually strengthen friendship and militant solidarity in order to advance together on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The great, glorious success of this friendly visit also constitutes a great encouragement for the Lao cadres, combatants and people who are arduously struggling to defend and build their country in order to advance toward socialism--the party's objective and the entire Lao people's ardent desire.

The successful visit opens a new period in relations between the Soviet army and the LPLA, and will further strengthen the militant solidarity between these two armies. It constitutes an encouragement for cadres and combatants throughout the LPLA in carrying out national defense tasks and contributing to socialist transformation and construction in Laos.

The Lao army and people are extremely pleased with this great, glorious success. In reply to the great, valuable support and assistance given by the Soviet party, government, army and people, the Lao army and people will do everything to foster, build and strengthen the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and armies. The Lao army and people regard their consolidation and development of the friendship and militant solidarity as a factor deciding the success of the Lao and Soviet peoples and, also, as their positive contribution to defending the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and their due contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

May the great ties of friendship and close militant solidarity between the two nations and armies of Laos and the USSR last forever! Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

PRC ENVOY CALLS ON SALI VONGKHAMSAO, SISOVAT KEOBOUNPHAN

BK040250Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 1 February at the Premier's Office, Sali Vongkhamsao, minister in charge of the Premier's Office, received PRC Ambassador Hsu Huang, who paid a courtesy call on him. On 2 February Sisavat Keobounphan, minister attached to the Premier's Office and chief of the LPLA General Staff, also received a courtesy call from Ambassador Hsu Huang. At the two meetings the hosts and the guest cordially and intimately chatted with each other.

POSTS-TELECOMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SRV

BK060448Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 4 February a Lao Posts and Telecommunications Ministry delegation led by Minister Khampheng Bouphe left Vientiane for a visit to Vietnam. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Vice Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Thammasing Chounlamani and some ministry cadres. Nguyen Si Hoat, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

ARMY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT RECOGNIZES VIENTIANE UNITS

BK021105Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Implementing the party's line and policy of praising those cadres, combatants, units or regiments which have scored model achievements in defending the new system and building the country, on 1 February the army Political Department held a formal ceremony opening a meeting to hail achievements in the Vientiane region.

Attending were Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Military Commission; directors general of the three departments attached to the Ministry of National Defense; representatives of the Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Affairs; representatives of the Ministry of Propaganda, information, Culture and Tourism; representatives of the Institute of Victory Medals; and a large crowd of representatives from various units or regiments.

A representative of the committee responsible for the meeting reported on the purposes of the meeting. Sisavat Keobounphan then made an opening speech. He first hailed the recent great achievements of the cadres, combatants, units or regiments throughout the Vientiane region. He also wholeheartedly hailed model individuals, units or regiments attending the meeting. In conclusion, he gave instructions to the meeting and wished it glorious success.

Then a comrade representative of the various delegations attending the meeting took the floor to accept the instructions and to pledge to successfully carry out the tasks of the meeting. Representatives of the youth organization and the women's union of Vientiane Province and municipality also visited the meeting and wished it glorious success.

UPPADIT, MOCHTAR MEET TO DISCUSS DHARSONO CASE

BK040852Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pacharitangkun yesterday held talks and later dined with Indonesian Acting Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, who arrived here for a visit on 3 February. The foreign minister told newsmen last night that the individual holding the post of ASEAN secretary general must be approved by the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN members. There is no vote, but the appointment must be unanimously approved. He said the term of General Dharsono, who is considered by the Indonesian Government to be no longer fit for the office, will end 7 June. A new secretary general will have to be appointed and, as a rule, member countries will take turns in alphabetical order in doing so.

The foreign minister told newsmen that any person holding a post with the United Nations or any international organization should devote his time entirely to international affairs and, in principle and by etiquette, should not get involved in internal politics. The foreign minister said the Indonesian acting foreign minister wanted to sound out Thailand on the issue. Before visiting Thailand, the Indonesian acting foreign minister visited Singapore. He will fly to Malaysia and the Philippines on 4 February to discuss the matter with the foreign ministers of those two ASEAN countries as well. On 6 February the Indonesian acting foreign minister will return to Thailand. Once all ASEAN foreign ministers have voiced their opinion, the matter should be settled once and for all.

NATION REVIEW Report

BK040145Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Indonesian Acting Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja yesterday persuaded Thailand through Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun to support the move to relieve ASEAN Secretary General Hartono Rekso Dharsono from his position for his political involvement in his country. Dr Mochtar who arrived here yesterday morning held a nearly 2-hour-long talk with Mr Uppadit at the Foreign Ministry from 3:30 pm to 5:10 pm.

Minister Uppadit told the NATION REVIEW during a dinner function for Dr Mochtar at the Amarin Hotel last night that the removal of Mr Dharsono will however have to be made at the consent of foreign ministers of all five member countries of ASEAN. The tenure of ASEAN secretary general is 2 years and Dharsono will have 4 additional months in service. He is due to resign on June 7.

Mr Uppadit quoted Dr Mochtar as saying that the Indonesian Government disagreed with Mr Dharsono's political comments in his own country since "anyone who serves in international organizations should not interfere with internal politics of any country." The Thai foreign minister cited he also personally agreed with such concept.

POST Editorial

BK040156Y Bangkok POST in English 4 Feb 78 p 4 BK

[Editorial: "Silence Can Be Golden"]

[Text] At this still early stage of its existence, ASEAN could have done without the row that has developed over its secretary-general, Lt-Gen Hartono Rekso Dharsono.

A speech by General Dharsono, which led to a decision by the Indonesian Government that he should be removed from his post, now appears to have prompted the acting foreign minister of Indonesia to embark on a visit to each of the ASEAN partners to seek their advice in dealing with the matter.

For his part, General Dharsono has made it clear that he is not going to offer his resignation. His refusal to do so is based on his belief that, "as someone who pays taxes like any other Indonesian" he was entitled to make a speech which was critical of the Indonesian Government's handling of certain domestic affairs. He has said that he will leave his job only as a result of a decision by his ASEAN bosses and not as a result of Indonesian pressures alone.

It seems quite reasonable that he should argue that the only people who can dismiss him are those who appointed him and to whom he is accountable. But since he has pointed out the international nature of his appointment, he must be prepared to consider, perhaps more deeply than he has, the responsibilities--and the normally accepted code of behavior--that is part of working for such a body. One of the constraints involved in holding international public office is that the person concerned must keep himself aloof from anything of a political nature. If he does not, the risk is always there that the statement made as an individual (or a taxpayer) might be seen as reflecting his view as an official of the organisation for which he works. It may be argued that the individual, as a consequence, loses some of his civil rights, but surely, in the interests of his job, this is the price he must be willing to pay.

General Dharsono may feel very strongly about what is going on in his own country. If his conscience dictated that he could not remain silent, then he had to say his piece. But in such a situation, because he is a leading figure in ASEAN and because ASEAN might not subscribe to his views, or might not wish to express such views, his only alternative to remaining silent was to resign first. It is still not too late for him to do so.

UPPADIT ON ASEAN CULTURAL FUND, MOCHTAR MEETING

BKO50236Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun held a press briefing at the Foreign Ministry this morning during which he reported to newsmen on the ASEAN Standing Committee meeting. The meeting, he said, agreed to hold the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference in Bangkok in May. It also agreed that new machinery should be set up to promote cooperation among ASEAN members and that other developed countries should be invited to join in this effort. Japan, especially, expressed keen interest in this, he said. The foreign minister said that, during his visit to Thailand, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda noted that emphasis has been placed on technical and economic cooperation, whereas no one has taken an interest in cultural cooperation. He said it is easier to promote cooperation in other fields once countries have achieved mutual understanding in cultural matters. It is not necessarily true that all countries which are backward in industrialization would also be backward in culture. Industrialized countries can also learn from others which are culturally developed.

Speaking about the new machinery of cooperation, the foreign minister pointed out that it will be called the cultural fund. The Japanese Government, he said, promised contribution to the fund, but the exact amount is still unknown. Member countries will also make contributions. More details will have to be worked out on this matter.

Reporting on his long talks with the acting Indonesian foreign minister on 3 February, the foreign minister said he told the Indonesian minister about his trip to Democratic Cambodia. This, he said, was in keeping with the ASEAN agreement that activities of any member must be reported to the other members. Thailand's action was taken in accordance with the policy adopted at the past ASEAN summit which said that ASEAN members will be friendly with all countries, especially the Indochinese neighbors.

POL POT LETTER TO KRIANGSAK REPORTED

BK060250Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot has sent an official reply to Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan through Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun expressing satisfaction over both countries' decision to normalize relations. The letter was handed over to Minister Uppadit at Angkor Wat in Siem Reap Province where the 180-man Thai delegation made a last stop before flying back to Bangkok last Thursday.

Informed sources said the Cambodian premier's reply came after he received Prime Minister Kriangsak's personal message through Minister Uppadit who held a 1-hour discussion with the Cambodian leader last Tuesday in Phnom Penh.

DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER ON TRADE WITH CAMBODIA

BK041444Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan's 3 February press interview--recorded]

[Text] The main purpose of the Thai delegation's visit to Cambodia was to discuss the normalization of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Cambodia; therefore most of the discussions involved politics. It is normal for the normalization of diplomatic relations to be a time consuming process, given the incidents which have occurred between the two countries in the past 2-3 years. Economic discussions followed only after the two sides were satisfied with the results of their political discussions.

There are considerable prospects for economic relations with Cambodia. As the foreign minister mentioned earlier, Cambodia is engaged in postwar reconstruction. However, Cambodia is not merely rebuilding the country but restructuring its economy as well. It is a lengthy process for any country to restructure its economy. Cambodia is now in a transitional period during the restructuring of its economic foundation, which also entails a change of its priorities. It is concentrating on strengthening its agriculture by mobilizing available resources to increase agricultural production, largely by improving the irrigation network. In any event, Cambodian agricultural products have increased.

For instance, Cambodia expects to export about 200,000 tons of rice--more than double the quantity exported last year--despite the drought it suffered during the past harvest season. Cambodia also has a surplus of such products as cotton, certain kinds of seeds including kapok seeds, peanuts and soy beans. The amount of exports of such products was not indicated, however. It has virtually unlimited quantities of fresh water fish and prawns from its lake. It also has plenty of marine products.

We spent considerable time discussing trade. We reached the understanding that bilateral trade will be officially conducted between the two countries. We will discuss later how and what means will be employed in exchanging goods.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Interviewed

BK050950Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Recorded press interview with Deputy Agriculture Minister Aphon Siphiphath--date not given]

[Text] [Aphon] We feel that trade activities between Thailand and Cambodia will serve to strengthen relations between both countries. It is good news that Cambodia is willing to accept baht in our transactions, because that means that trade activities will materialize. The consolidation of Thai-Cambodian relations is our main goal, however.

The head of our delegation also asked Cambodia to release Thai fishermen, which Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary promised to do, but he wanted time to consult Cambodian officials on the matter. We did not specify the number of our fishermen to be released, only asked that they be released. This will show Cambodian sincerity toward Thailand; I believe Cambodia is sincere toward Thailand, because we spent only a short time (?discussing the matter). We will forward to Cambodia for confirmation the information we have about the identities of our missing fishermen and where they disappeared.

[Question] Did Cambodia ask for agricultural assistance?

[Answer] A request for agricultural assistance was not made. Cooperation in trade and other fields will start after relations between the two countries are normalized, and I feel that agricultural cooperation will be an important issue, because Cambodia wants food to fulfill its domestic needs. Cambodian efforts to improve its agriculture are commendable, based on what I saw on film shown by Cambodian officials and by my own observations.

Cambodia did not bring up any request for agricultural assistance. In any event, we did not intend to specifically discuss agricultural assistance; what we wanted to concretely achieve were the issues involving relations between the two countries and the captured Thai fishermen; the latter issue was always in the back of our mind. We were assured of the fishermen's release. That is very satisfying.

[Question] Was the territorial waters issue discussed?

[Answer] No. It will certainly be discussed in the future. We briefly touched on the border issue. Cambodia said that it does not regard the border issue as a crucial matter and believes that the issue can be discussed once the two countries understand each other.

[Question] Will cooperation in fishing materialize?

[Answer] We feel that this will follow the trade in marine products. Cambodia told us that we can immediately begin trade in marine products. We merely have to inform Cambodia how many times a week we will buy, what we want to buy and the amount. The transaction will take place at Koh Sadech, and we are trying to pinpoint the exact location. We will conduct trade in marine products as soon as possible, because this will serve as a first avenue for official contacts with Cambodia.

This official contact will benefit traders of marine products and will lead to fishing cooperation. We will urgently pursue marine products trade. As a matter of fact, official agencies concerned will meet this Monday to establish appropriate measures to govern this trade. The Cambodian side mentioned some past incidents of payment difficulties, meaning our failure to pay. I believe there will be some measures controlling the transactions to insure that they proceed properly.

Traders may have to conduct their transactions with Cambodia through fishermen's associations; traders in marine products, the Board of Trade or the government. I am sure that we want to make our trade contacts with Cambodia permanent, open and risk-free. There should be no problems in supplying products which are presently banned from export to Cambodia if it should want them in the future. There will be no need to smuggle those products any more. Trade in marine products with Cambodia will also enhance our export of such marine products as shrimp.

KRIANGSAK DISCUSSES MEETING WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

BK060830Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Interview with Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan on his 6 February meeting with Soviet Ambassador Boris I. Ilichev at Government House--recorded]

[Text] [Kriangsak] We exchanged views on the situation in the Southeast Asian region, particularly on Thailand's relations with Cambodia and Laos. He seemed to be satisfied with what we have done.

[Question] Did he talk about the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia?

[Answer] No, he did not. He tried to avoid taking a stand on this issue. He said he was glad that we have made friends with the neighboring countries. He also praised Thai newspapers for refraining from attacking his country. Soviet newspapers have made no attacks on our country either. We respect each other in this regard. We also talked about cultural exchanges between our two countries. Thailand has cultural exchange agreements with only eight countries; one or two of them are in Europe. We will not lose anything by concluding a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union provided that such an agreement does not put us under any obligations. However, we must first study details of the agreement and consult with the National Security Council and cabinet. Officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Embassy have already met to discuss this issue.

[Question] Did the ambassador see you with the intention of accelerating the signing of an agreement?

[Answer] He told me about the meeting. The Soviet Union might send ballet troupes to perform here and is willing to accept our art troupes. The Soviet people also want to see our folk dances and dramatic arts.

[Question] Did he mention anything about the location of his embassy?

[Answer] The embassy is now located on a 7-rai plot. They want a new, stronger building because the present one is old and possibly unsafe. We don't want this building to be demolished because of its architectural value. They also want to build living quarters in their compound. Therefore, we should find a new location for their embassy. They want to rent a plot of land of 7 to 8 rai so that they can construct more buildings.

[Question] Was the date for the signing of the agreement fixed?

[Answer] No, we only exchanged views. We also discussed the exchange of visits and efforts to strengthen relations between our two countries.

BAN MUANG COLUMN ON U.S. EXPULSION OF SRV ENVOY

BK060834Y Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Feb 78 p 3 BK

[Free Man Column: "Change the Site of the United Nations"]

[Text] The most interesting issue of the week is the U.S. order expelling Vietnamese Ambassador to the United Nations Dinh Ba Thi and the SRV Government refusal to comply with the order by insisting that its ambassador should continue to perform his UN mission.

The issues at hand are whether the site of the United Nations has extraterritorial rights in the United States and whether the United States has the right to expell representatives of UN member countries. If the United States regards the UN site as its territory, which gives it the power to expell any UN representative, the UN's status of being the international organization which safeguards world justice and which receives respect from the world community will have been violated.

A Vietnamese student in the United States, Truong Dinh Hung, and a United States Information Agency [USIA] official, Ronald Humphrey, were arrested on an espionage charge. Truong implicated the Vietnamese ambassador to the UN by alleging that he passed the information, which was obtained from Humphrey, to the ambassador. These are the grounds on which the United States is expelling the ambassador.

USIA is a U.S. organization set up to disseminate U.S. propaganda throughout the world. It operates radios in several languages, including Thai, Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao. It plays very little part in U.S. security. Therefore, by playing up an issue involving USIA information while the United States and the SRV are on the path to normalizing diplomatic relations, it is suspected that the U.S. Government may want to delay normalization with the SRV. This is because if relations materialize, the United States will have to pay the SRV large sums of money for Vietnamese national reconstruction, for providing information on Americans missing during the Vietnam war and for returning the bodies of Americans killed during that war.

I wish that the U.S. Government, particularly President Jimmy Carter, would review this issue for the sake of respect for the United Nations, which should be independent and should enjoy extraterritoriality to provide security to representatives of its member nations. I also ask all countries to review the U.S. Government's action of reserving the right of allowing representatives of UN member countries to attend UN meetings, because such an action constitutes violation of the rights of UN member countries and tarnishes the prestige of the United Nations.

I suggest that the site of the United Nations be relocated somewhere outside of the United States. The new site can be in any country which will provide the United Nations with territorial sovereignty over its site and own airport, communications facilities and security maintenance in the manner similar to what Monaco and the Vatican enjoy, with the stipulation that the ownership of the site will eventually revert to the country which formerly owned the land on which the site was built.

I suggest that people throughout the world donate money to buy land and necessary facilities for the new UN site. I will be willing to immediately contribute to this effort if an international organization is entrusted with the collection of the donations. I believe that small donations from billions of people throughout the world will succeed in building a new UN site which will enjoy its own sovereignty. We want the United Nations to be an independent organization capable of protecting its member countries' representatives.

KRIANGSAK TO TURN EFFORTS ON CPT SUPPRESSION

HK040236Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan declared yesterday that the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand will be totally wiped out. This, he said, will be the only task left for the present government as it has already carried out the vital mission of normalization of relations with neighbouring countries.

Gen Kriangsak, in his capacity as supreme commander, was addressing military personnel during an inspection trip at a military base in the sensitive district of Thung Chang of Nan Province.

He reiterated that soldiers will definitely not be the base of power for any political groups and soldiers will "show up" only to protect the nation, religion and monarchy. The prime minister then flew to inspect a military base in Chiang Khan in the northern province of Chiang Rai. He was accompanied by several senior officials including Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Prida Kannasut, Deputy Interior Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Army Commander-in Chief Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya, Local Administration Director General Winyu Angkhanarak and Police Director General Monchai Phankhonthun. General Kriangsak and his team who later flew to Chiang Mai were granted an audience with his majesty the king at Puping Palace last night.

FORMER SOCIALIST LEADER REPORTEDLY JOINS CPT

EK060316Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Khaisaeng Suksai, former secretary general of the now-defunct Socialist Party of Thailand, has joined the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand, the Nakhon Phanom governor announced. Nakhon Phanom Governor Somphon Klinphongsa confirmed that Khaisaeng, together with former Secretary General of the now-defunct National Student Centre of Thailand Thirayut Bunmi, have joined the communist terrorists' operation in this northwestern province. They are hiding in the area of Na Kae district, Mr Somphon said, citing that authorities found pictures of the two together with other terrorists in a recent suppression operation at Huai Laphin. Authorities, he said, also discovered coffee, ovaltine, identity cards and university student pins which showed that several students had joined the terrorists in the jungle.

Nakhon Phanom police commissioner, Pol Col Manat Seupsano, meanwhile, said intelligence reports had indicated that Khaisaeng, pretending to be an old man, had visited his father several times, each lasting 1 to 2 hours, and the latest visit was in late December. Khaisaeng was not arrested because all the reports were received after he had left the province, Colonel Manat said.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA CASES INCREASE--Six more cholera cases were confirmed this morning by Dr Manatsawi Unhanan, director general for the Communicable Disease Control Department, bringing the total number of victims to well over 1,000 since last November. The six cases reported were two each in Nakhon Pathom and Khon Kaen and one each in Si Sa Ket and Lop Buri provinces. Dr Manatsawi said that a total of 32 people have died, mostly outside hospitals, since the outbreak of the deadly disease became known to the Ministry of Public Health last November. At the moment, said Dr Manatsawi, cholera has been reported in 34 provinces in different parts of the country with some 500 patients now undergoing treatment in various hospitals. The most affected area so far is the central region with 169 confirmed cases in Bangkok, with 3 dead, 258 cases in Samut Prakan with 4 dead, 135 cases in Samut Songkhram with 2 dead and 81 cases in Samut Sakhon with 2 dead. [Bangkok WORLD in English 31 Jan 78 p 2 BK]

ASEAN BANKING COUNCIL--A council of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) banking concluded its three-day conference agreeing that a preferential treatment should be sought for ASEAN investors vis-a-vis non-ASEAN investors to increase the investment in this part of the world. According to a press release issued at the end of the second ASEAN bankers conference yesterday, it was suggested that commercial banks participating in the equity of new ventures should be given to regional investments. [sentence as published] Stress was also put upon exchanges of information on credit and foreign exchange regulations and it was urged that the ASEAN banking community use ASEAN national banks in their ASEAN banking business. About 100 bankers from member countries--Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand--and over 125 observers from throughout the world took part in the conference which began on 26 January. [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. ACTION ON SPY CASE; UN ENVOY RECALLED

4 Feb Foreign Ministry Statement

OWO41527Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1440 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[SRV Foreign Ministry 4 February statement]

[Text] On 3 February the U.S. Department of State spokesman declared that the Department of State had officially requested that the SRV representative to the United Nations leave the United States under the pretext that Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi had misused the residence privileges stipulated in the 1947 agreement on UN Headquarters activities.

This happened only 3 days after the U.S. Government had brought up the issue of so-called spying activity against the United States, arrested and interrogated a number of Americans and Vietnamese residents in the United States and slanderously charged that a number of SRV diplomatic personnel were accomplices in this spying activity.

The SRV Foreign Ministry entirely rejects the U.S. Government's slander against the members of the SRV permanent representation to the United Nations. The SRV Foreign Ministry solemnly declares that Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi, as well as the members of the Vietnamese permanent representation to the United Nations, have never been involved in any activity as fabricated by the U.S. Government.

This action by the U.S. Government is unprecedented in UN history. It is not only a gross offense against the SRV permanent representation but has also created a precedent threatening the normal activities of other UN member countries.

The U.S. Government's action proves that the Carter administration's often repeated statement that it is looking toward the future and desires to normalize relations with Vietnam is nothing but empty words.

The SRV Foreign Ministry vehemently protests the U.S. Government's misuses of the right of a host country to seriously impede the normal activities of a UN member country. The SRV Foreign Ministry demands that the U.S. Government put an immediate end to all acts offending the Vietnamese Government and people and insure the security and conditions for the normal activities of the members of the SRV permanent representation to the United Nations.

Nguyen Duy Trinh Protests to Waldheim

OWO41549Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1449 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[4 February message from SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim]

[Text] The U.S. Government has just taken the extremely serious act of slandering the head of the SRV permanent representation to the United Nations and requesting that he leave the United States in line with this slander.

First of all, the SRV Government asserts that this matter is a complete fabrication of the U.S. Government.

The SRV Government resolutely refutes this brazen slander of the SRV by the U.S. Government. This move by the U.S. Government has created a dangerous precedent in the relations between the United States and representatives of other countries to the United Nations whose headquarters is on American soil.

The SRV Government holds that, as UN Secretary General, Your Excellency should take measures for insuring the normal activities of the permanent representations of various countries to the United Nations.

May I convey to you my respectful greetings.

Envoy Withdrawn; Cambodian Cease-Fire Proposed

OW050925Y Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 5--A press conference was held here this morning by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to make public the statement of the SRV government dated February 5 regarding relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister for foreign affairs, presented the statement to Vietnamese and foreign journalists.

He spoke about the three proposals expounded in the statement aimed at an early end to the conflict and preserving the friendship and building lasting good neighbour relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. These proposals were:

1. An immediate end shall be put to all hostile military activities in the border region; the armed forces of each party shall be stationed within their respective territory 5 kilometres from the border.
2. The two sides shall meet at once in Hanoi or Phnom Penh, or at a place on the border, to discuss and conclude a treaty, in which they will undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to refrain from aggression; from the use of force or the threat to use force in their relations with each other, from interference in each other's internal affairs, and from subversive activities against each other; to treat each other on an equal footing, and to live in peace and friendship in a good neighbourly relationship. The two sides shall sign a treaty on the border question on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty within the existing border.
3. The two sides shall reach agreement on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

To create favourable conditions for the negotiations between the two countries, it is necessary to put an end to any propaganda creating hatred between the two nations, to all divisive acts detrimental to the existing solidarity and friendship between the two peoples.

Asked about the Kampuchean authorities' slanderous charge that Vietnam had tried to force Kampuchea into the so-called Vietnam-dominated "Indochinese federation" with the aim of annexing Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach recalled historic events since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party. He said these few events prove that the Kampuchean authorities' allegations are entirely groundless, and only aim at distorting Vietnam's principled stand of always respecting Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He stressed the militant solidarity between the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who had struggled against their common enemy--imperialism--to wrest back independence and freedom and who today ardently desire to strengthen their solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance for the sake of building their respective countries to make them prosperous, according to the specific conditions of each country.

Asked about Kampuchea's charge that Vietnam has carried out "subversive activities" against the Kampuchean authorities, Nguyen Co Thach said: "World public opinion has widely reported about internal purges and bloody massacres in Kampuchea, and condemned the unpopular policies of the Kampuchean authorities. It is easy to understand that the Kampuchean authorities do not recognise their responsibility for the bloody events in Kampuchea but believe that the best way for them is to shift all the blame on external factors in an attempt to slander the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

Nguyen Co Thach recalled that in its proposals, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has suggested that the two sides sign papers undertaking to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, not to use force against each other and especially "not to interfere in each other's internal affairs, and not to carry out subversive activities against each other."

"If the Kampuchean authorities reject this fair and reasonable proposal, then it is clear that their repeated allegations about Vietnam are but sheer fabrication," Nguyen Co Thach said.

Asked about the "anti-U.S. espionage case" brought up by the U.S. Government, Nguyen Co Thach recalled the statement of the Vietnamese permanent representation to the United Nations. He said that the SRV Government had ordered Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi to return home because the U.S. Government was hindering the activities of the Vietnamese UN mission chief. "The U.S. Government has often declared that it wants to normalize relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But with the abovementioned slanders, the U.S. Government has shown that these are mere words and it must bear full responsibility for the consequences of its actions," Nguyen Co Thach declared.

Radio Commentary on Spy Case

BK051242Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The U.S. Government Must Immediately End Its Acts of Offending the SRV"]

[Text] Just 3 days after Washington ballyhooed about the so-called case of spying activities against the United States, arrested and interrogated a number of Americans and Vietnamese residents in the United States and made up the story that some diplomatic officials of the SRV at the United Nations were accomplices in this spy case. on 3 February the spokesman for the U.S. Department of State issued an official statement requesting that the SRV representative to the United Nations leave the United States under the pretext that Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi had misused the residence privileges stipulated in the 1947 agreement on UN Headquarters activities.

This is an unprecedentedly vile act by the Washington administration, which has misused the right of a host country against the SRV. This act is not only a gross offense against the SRV permanent representation but has also created a precedent threatening the normal activities of other UN member countries.

This act of the U.S. authorities has proved that the Carter administration's oft-repeated claim that it looks to the future and desires the normalization of relations with Vietnam, and so forth, are merely empty words. As a matter of fact, the U.S. Government's act proves that it is still continuing its hostile policy toward the Vietnamese people after it suffered defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam--the longest, most cruel and bloodiest neocolonialist war in history--and after it used its veto on several occasions to prevent Vietnam from joining the United Nations, a goal which it also finally failed to achieve.

No one is surprised by the hostile attitude shown by the United States when it sees that the SRV delegation to the United Nations has joined with other countries in opposing Washington's reactionary policies on several international issues, and when it realizes that the prestige and influence of the SRV are constantly growing in the international arena. Everyone can see all the more clearly the real cause of the latest ignominious act of the U.S. administration and its sinister intention.

At a time when the United Nations has issued resolutions calling for various countries to help Vietnam in its national reconstruction and when the American people demand that the United States contribute to the healing of the wounds of War in Vietnam, there can be only one explanation to the recent slander and gross offense committed by Washington against the SRV permanent representation: In the face of increasing pressure, the U.S. administration is ready to commit any vile act in an attempt to reduce the international prestige of Vietnam, to dampen the will of various countries to struggle against the reactionary policies of the United States and to curb anti-Americanism in the world. For this reason, progressive opinion the world over will certainly side with the Vietnamese people, and it the United States that will be condemned by public opinion in this incident.

The Vietnamese people fully support the 4 February statement of the SRV Foreign Ministry, and vehemently protest the U.S. Government request that the head of the SRV permanent representation at the United Nations leave the United States. We demand that the U.S. Government put an immediate end to its acts offending the government and people of Vietnam and that it insure the security and conditions for normal activities of the members of the SRV permanent representation to the United Nations. We also hope that the United Nations will take necessary measures to prevent the United States from misusing the right of a host country in order to insure the normal activities of all delegations to the United Nations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROPOSES CAMBODIAN CEASE-FIRE, TREATY, TALKS

BK050630Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0415 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Report on SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 February press conference to make public a statement by the SRV Government on the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem--portion recorded]

[Text] Peace-loving people worldwide have recently protested the Cambodian administration's actions of continuously encroaching on the territory of the SRV, massacring our people in an extremely barbarous manner and looting our compatriots' property. Many governments and many national and international organizations have expressed their unreserved support for the just and extremely correct stand of our government on solving the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem and have condemned the Cambodian administration for having grossly slandered Vietnam and for having rejected our government's proposal for jointly holding negotiations in order to solve the border problem between the two countries.

We want peace and highly value the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Therefore, we have been extremely patient. However, the more we are patient and the more we restrain ourselves, the more the Cambodian administration pressures us [laans towis] and the more it continues to encroach on the sovereignty and territory of Vietnam and continues to commit more extremely cruel crimes against our people. This has made our people indignant and has worried people of conscience throughout the world.

At 0930 this morning, Sunday, 5 February 1978, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country held a press conference at the International Club to make public an SRV Government statement on the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem. A great number of domestic and foreign press, radio and television correspondents and the press attaches of embassies in Hanoi attended the press conference.

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach read the full text of this statement by our government. [Omitted here is the recorded text of the SRV Government statement read by Nguyen Co Thach. The two-page text of the statement, as transmitted in English by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, appears below under separate subhead.]

After making public our government's statement, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach answered various questions posed by a number of newsmen. The comrade reaffirmed the unswerving stand of our party, government and people on the settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem, as pointed out in the SRV Government's 31 December 1977 statement and in today's 5 February 1978 statement. The comrade stressed: The Vietnamese Government and people unswervingly strive to maintain the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the Cambodian people and to oppose the divisive schemes of imperialists and reactionaries throughout the world.

Answering a question about the problem that Phnom Penh Radio has recently and frequently said that the SRV had intended to force Cambodia into the so-called "Indochinese federation", Comrade Nguyen Co Thach said:

[Begin recording] We think it best to use historic events to clarify this problem. At the time the question of the Indochinese federation was raised, all of Indochina was under the control of the French colonialists. Historic conditions have changed since 1951. Due to the Vietnamese communists' initiative, the Indochinese Communist Party was dissolved and subsequently an independent communist party was founded in each country. And since then--since 1951--we have never again spoken of the Indochinese federation. We not only have not raised the question of the Indochinese federation, but we have on many occasions pledged to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and Laos.

At the 1954 Geneva conference on the problems concerning Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, the DRV solemnly pledged to respect the national sovereignty of Cambodia and signed an international agreement to this effect. At the 1961-1962 Geneva conference on Laos, the DRV Government also solemnly pledged to respect the independence of Laos and signed an agreement to this effect.

On 20 August 1962, the then chief of state Sihanouk proposed that a summit of 14 countries be convened to acknowledge and guarantee the existing neutrality and border. The DRV Government was among the first countries to state that it pledged to respect these principles and was ready to participate in this international conference. But this conference could not be held, because the United States, Great Britain and a number of lackey countries sabotaged it.

On 17 July 1964, Prince Sihanouk again proposed the convening of a new Geneva conference to neutralized Cambodia. The DRV Government once again stated that it pledged to respect (the sovereignty and) neutrality of Cambodia and was ready to participate in this conference. And this conference was also sabotaged by those countries which had earlier sabotaged the 1962 conference.

In Article 20 of the Paris Agreement on the Vietnam problem signed in January 1973, the DRV Government as well as the provisional revolutionary government [of the Republic of South Vietnam] solemnly stated their respect for the independence, sovereignty and border of Cambodia and Laos. I think that the answer to the question on the Indochinese federation is very obvious. This question has not been raised since 1956. However, another has been raised. This is the question of solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in opposing their common enemy.

In the anti-French resistance, the peoples of the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia were united in the struggle for their independence. The peoples of the three countries were also closely united in the anti-U.S. struggle. Prince Sihanouk himself twice took the initiative to convene an Indochinese people's conference. Due to Prince Sihanouk's initiative, the first conference of the Indochinese people was convened from 25 February to 9 March 1965 in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. From 24 to 25 April 1970, due to Prince Sihanouk's initiative, a summit-level conference of the Indochinese people was convened in southern China.

We call the relations between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam and Laos special relations because they share a long-standing history of struggle. The peoples of the three countries have been linked together by the price they have paid with their flesh and blood.

Today's 3-point proposal, including the calls for jointly signing an agreement banning aggression and subversion against each other, recognizing mutual equality, respecting each other's independence and sovereignty and for international guarantees and supervision proves that all of the allegations about the "Indochinese federation" were entirely fabricated and motivated by evil designs. [end recording]

Text of Government Statement

OW050245Y Hanoi VNA in English 0235 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

["SRV Government Releases Statement on Vietnam-Kampuchea Relations"--VNA heading]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February--"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is of the view that through negotiations in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity of the nonaligned movement and in the spirit of the UN Charter, the Vietnam-Kampuchea border question will be correctly solved in the interest of each people and to the benefit of peace and security in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world."

This view was expressed in a statement released today by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. The statement also makes three concrete proposals aimed at reaching an early settlement of the border issue.

Follows the full text of the statement:

In its statement of December 31, 1977, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposed that Vietnam and Kampuchea meet as soon as possible at any level to settle the border question between the two countries in a spirit of fraternal friendship. This proposal has won the approval and support of the governments and peoples of peace-and justice-loving countries as well as large sections of world public opinion. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sincerely thank their brothers and friends the world over for this approval and support.

It is regrettable that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has so far persisted in rejecting the proposal for negotiations of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On the other hand, the Kampuchean side keeps using its armed forces for attacks on many places in Vietnamese territory all along the border, particularly in Kien Giang, An Giang and Tay Ninh provinces, perpetrating new barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. It is striving to arouse hatred against Vietnam; it continues making cynical slanders alleging that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has committed aggression against Kampuchea, interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs, carried out subversive activities against Kampuchea, and tried to force Kampuchea into a Vietnam-dominated "Indochinese federation...."

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically rejects these slanderous allegations by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Obviously, Kampuchea is deliberately trying to increase tension on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border, to deteriorate the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and to render the settlement of problems concerning the relations between the two countries more and more difficult and complicated.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people once again reaffirm that it is their unswerving principled position to resolutely defend the independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Vietnam and at the same time to constantly respect the independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea as well as of other countries; and to uphold solidarity with the Kampuchean people, to make ceaseless efforts to rapidly settle problems concerning the relations between the two countries through negotiations.

Vietnam and Kampuchea are two neighbour countries. The two peoples have long been together in the struggle against their common enemy--the imperialist aggressors--to secure independence and freedom. Now they share the earnest aspiration to strengthen solidarity, long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in building their respective countries into prosperous ones, in keeping with the specific conditions of each country. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is of the view that through negotiations in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity of the nonaligned movement, in the spirit of the nonaligned movement and in the spirit of the UN Charter, the Vietnam-Kampuchea border question will be correctly solved in the interests of each people and to the benefit of peace and security in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Desirous to reach an early settlement of problems concerning the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam makes the following proposals:

- 1) An immediate end shall be put to all hostile military activities in the border region. The armed forces of each side shall be stationed within their respective territory five kilometres from the border.

2) The two sides shall meet at once in Hanoi or Phnom Penh or at a place on the border to discuss and conclude a treaty, in which they will undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to refrain from aggression, from the use of force or the threat to use force in their relations with each other, from interference in each other's internal affairs, and from subversive activities against each other, to treat each other on an equal footing, and to live in peace and friendship in a good neighbourly relationship.

The two sides shall sign a treaty on the border question on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty within the existing border.

3) The two sides shall reach agreement on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

To create favourable conditions for the negotiations between the two countries, it is necessary to put an end to any propaganda creating hatred between the two nations, to all divisive acts detrimental to the existing solidarity and friendship between the two peoples.

The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam calls on the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to make a positive response to the above-mentioned fair and logical proposal, in the immediate and long-term interests of the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and to the benefit of their friendship.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam calls on the governments and peoples of countries friendly to the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean peoples, on international organisations and on peace-and justice-loving people throughout the world to support the proposal of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and to make positive contributions to bring about early negotiations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, to the benefit of peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world.

NEWSPAPERS ACCLAIM 5 FEBRUARY BORDER SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK060152Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 6 February editorial: "The Correct Basis for Settling the Vietnam-Cambodia Border Problem"]

[Text] The unswerving stand of our government and people is to perseveringly seek ways to hold negotiations with the Cambodian side in the spirit of fraternal friendship to settle the border problem between the two countries. Broad segments of world public opinion support the stand of our government and people. Our viewpoint is always clear. The question of sovereignty and territorial integrity is the sacred question [vaans deef] of each nation, and history has frequently created difficult, complex territorial border conflicts among neighboring countries. Therefore, those countries involved in a mutual border problem should adequately study and examine the problem in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighborliness in order to reach a settlement through negotiations.

After many years of fighting filled with sacrifice and hardship, the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia have regained their independence, freedom and sovereignty. Now, the two independent countries are in a position to absolutely and satisfactorily solve their border problem in their immediate and long term interests and to the benefit of the

solidarity between the two peoples who once united in opposing their common enemy and who desire to continue to unite and support each other in national reconstruction and in the building of a new life for their own people.

We, the Vietnamese people, have always desired this. However, it is regrettable that the Cambodian authorities have obstinately refused to hold negotiations and have used the border problem as a pretext to systematically foment national hatred to oppose the Vietnamese people and to repeatedly create regrettable conflicts. They have thus far continued to use their armed forces to attack Vietnamese territory along the entire border. They are intensifying their increasingly crafty, crude and groundless slanders of the SRV. They continue to commit more crimes against our compatriots on our territory and at the same time are scheming to avoid condemnation and cast the blame on us for the crimes which they themselves are committing against their own compatriots.

Objective world public opinion undoubtedly clearly realizes that the Cambodian authorities are carrying out an old, well-planned campaign to worsen the border situation between the two countries.

Believing in the strength of justice and in Vietnamese-Cambodian solidarity, our government has once again proposed the holding of negotiations, even though the Cambodian side has simultaneously attacked, slandered and insulted us. Our just cause is always clear as daylight.

Following the proposal for negotiations made in the 31 December 1977 statement which was categorically rejected by the authorities of Democratic Cambodia, the SRV Government on 5 February 1978 again issued a statement on the relations between Vietnam and Cambodia with specific proposals, upholding more than ever before the loyalty and good will of our government and people.

Is it not true that the Cambodian authorities have slandered us, saying we have infiltrated Cambodian territory? We are ready to reach an agreement with them that the armed forces of each side shall be stationed within their respective territory at least 5 km from the border.

Is it not true that they have slandered us for scheming to carry out subversive activities against them and trying to force them into an "Indochinese federation?" We are prepared to immediately discuss and sign a treaty with them, in which they and we will undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; to refrain from aggression, from the use of force or the threat to use force in the relations with each other, from interference in each other's internal affairs, and from subversive activities against each other; to treat each other on an equal footing; and to live in peace and friendship in a good neighborly relationship.

We are ready to sign, with the Democratic Cambodian side, a treaty on the border question on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty within the existing borders. We are ready to reach an agreement with the Cambodian side on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

If the Cambodian administration truly does not want to use force to settle their border problem with Vietnam, if it truly does not intend to consider the SRV as its number one enemy as it has continuously said every day, and if it does not wish to drive its compatriots onto the path of hostility against the people of a country which has inherently acted as a brother and which unswervingly desires to be the brother of the Cambodian people, we hope very much that it will examine with good will the new proposals of the Vietnamese Government, sit down with Vietnam at the negotiating table in a spirit of friendship, equality and mutual respect, and, first of all, put an end to its slanderous propaganda and national hatred-fomenting allegations.

Rejecting the Vietnamese Government's proposals and prolonging the tense and increasingly complex situation will only benefit the imperialist and reactionary forces--the common enemy of the two peoples.

Freedom- and justice-loving peoples are following the border situation of our two countries and hope that this problem will be settled according to the spirit of the present era, that is, the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity and the spirit of the UN Charter.

Army Paper Editorial

BK060540Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0407 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Editorial in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "The Just Stand, the Attitude of Good Will"--date not given]

[Text] For a month and more, since after our government issued its 31 December 1977 statement on the Vietnam-Cambodia border problems, the relations between Vietnam and Cambodia have continued to be tense and have become increasingly worse, because the Cambodian administration has systematically rejected our government's proposals for negotiations.

The Cambodian administration continues stirring up propaganda to foment national hatred among its people and troops and has repeatedly made statements to distort the truth and brazenly slander our people and our government about what it calls annexation, subversion, imposition of an "Indochinese federation," and so forth. Even more seriously, it has also repeatedly deployed its armed forces to launch large-scale attacks to encroach upon our sovereignty and territory and to commit many more barbarous crimes against our compatriots in the border areas of Kien Giang, An Giang and Tay Ninh provinces and in other regions along the border.

Domestic and foreign newsmen have gone to these places to witness the crimes committed by the Cambodian side.

The editorial highlights our government's just proposals which were clearly outlined in the 5 February 1978 statement and asserts: These are reasonable and sensible proposals which once again reflect the correct stand of our government and people and which reflect the spirit of striving to promptly settle the border problem and the relations between the two countries and to restore and protect the friendly relations between Vietnam and Cambodia in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

We hope that the Cambodian authorities will promptly and positively respond to our government's proposals. We sincerely thank the governments and peoples of friendly countries and broad segments of public opinion for having supported Vietnam's just stand.

The people's armed forces heartily acclaim our government's 5 February statement. We are determined to defend each inch of the sacred territory of the fatherland, to protect the people's lives and property, and to positively contribute toward protecting the friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia--a friendship between two neighboring countries whose peoples were long united in struggle against their common enemy, the imperialist aggressors, in order to regain their independence and freedom and who are now pursuing their earnest aspirations to strengthen their solidarity, achieve long-standing cooperation and help each other to develop prosperity according to the specific conditions of each country.

CAMBODIAN TROOPS' SEPTEMBER CRIMES IN TAY NINH REPORTED

OW041233Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] More than 50 Vietnamese and foreign journalists recently visited several places in Tan Bien district, Tay Ninh Province, which had come under brutal attacks from Kampuchean armed forces. The following is our correspondent's report on this visit:

The closer we came to the border, the more heart-stricken we felt at the sight of the devastation in this area. Formerly, Tan Bien district was a resistance base of the revolution. At a time when the Kampuchean revolution was in its early stage, Tan Bien, like many other regions in southwestern Vietnam, was used as an organizing center and sanctuary for the Kampuchean revolutionary leadership. In these hard days, the Tan Bien people, in spite of many dangers, made it their duty to protect and provide shelter for the Kampuchean brothers. They shared with the Kampucheans their daily rations. They made room in their homes to help the Kampucheans in the fight against the common enemy. Many lost their lives while carrying out their internationalist duty.

However, these acts of brotherly solidarity have been forgotten. Upon our arrival at Tan Lap village, in Tan Bien district, the first thing we noticed was the hundreds of new graves along the roadside. All the gravestones were dated 25 September 1977. On that night, the Kampuchean armed forces, in a many-pronged attack, surrounded the village and murdered on the spot 463 innocent people, among them 246 women and children. Twenty-five families in the village were completely wiped out in this barbarous raid.

After the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, Tan Lap was the headquarters of an international control team to supervise implementation of (the Paris agreement). Not far from this spot, the territory of Kampuchea begins. In a ruined house, tearful Nguyen Thi Cu said:

[Recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] At 0100 hours, when everyone was deep in sleep, suddenly the Kampuchean troops came with guns, bayonets and scimitars. The Kampuchean transgressors, dressed in black, shouted as they came, "Destroy all, burn all and kill all the Vietnamese people." The Kampuchean troops disemboweled children and pregnant women. Wherever they went, they destroyed all. After stealing my Honda, my bicycle and my radio, they killed chickens, ducks, pigs and then roasted them to eat. When they shot dead seven members of my family, only I and my youngest sister managed to escape. My sister is now still under treatment for her broken legs.

Not far from Mrs Cu's house we saw Mrs Le Thi Yen sitting beside a shelter weeping bitterly. Mrs Le Thi Yen said: [recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] This is the grave of 26 people. Three families totalling 28 persons ran to this shelter when the Kampucheans attacked. But only two small children remain alive.

Standing on the floor of the teachers' house of Tan Bien primary school, Mr Nguyen Van Ron, 23, the only survivor of that terrible night, said:

[Recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] That night, when we were deep in sleep, the Kampuchean troops came. They wantonly fired at the houses. The Kampuchean troops entered the teachers' house and shot dead four teachers in their beds. They raped seven women teachers. After raping, the Kampuchean troops cut off their heads and threw them into the air. Then they burned the house. At the same time, hundreds of people's houses and classrooms were burned down, together with the remains of the human bodies.

LAO, VIETNAMESE LEADERS EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON BORDER ISSUE

OWO41937Y Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[For a KHAOSAN PATHET LAO report on the Kaysone Phomvihan letter, see page I 1 of the 26 January DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 4--"We sympathise with the stand expounded by Premier Pham Van Dong that Vietnam is ready to negotiate with Kampuchea on the border issue."

So declared Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of Laos, in his message sent on January 17 [as received] to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Premier Pham Van Dong concerning the Vietnam-Kampuchea issue. The message says:

"The peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are fraternal neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers and having several hundred-kilometre common borders. The three peoples have shared the same fate and, for the same cause, have shed blood in a struggle against U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, for the independence and freedom of each country, and together have won glorious victory and built up a great friendship and solidarity.

"So, we may affirm that the militant solidarity and the fraternal friendship between the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples are a decisive factor for the success of the revolutionary struggle in each country. Each of our countries has now won true independence and each people has fully become the master of their destiny. We firmly believe that in this new phase of the revolution in each country, the militant solidarity and the great friendship between the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, a time-honoured tradition, will be constantly strengthened and developed for the sake of national defence and construction along the line of socialism, thus bringing prosperity to their country and a plentiful and happy life to their people.

"We deeply regret and grieve at the events on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border which caused big losses in lives and property. These events have had a nefarious effect on the friendly relations and solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples which had been built with flesh and blood through the struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors. These events have also a bad impact on the Vietnam and Kampuchea postwar reconstruction as well as on the revolutionary and socialist forces in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world. On the other hand, such happenings only benefit imperialism and the reactionary forces.

"As a close friend of Vietnam, as well as of Kampuchea, and always anxious to foster the friendship and solidarity between the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples to make it everlasting, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Lao Government and people, we ardently hope that Vietnam and Kampuchea will strive together to promptly settle the conflict by negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in the spirit of mutual understanding and genuine fraternal friendship."

The message went on: "We sympathise with the stand of Vietnam expounded by Premier Pham Van Dong in an interview given to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on January 4, 1978, that Vietnam is ready to negotiate with Kampuchea on the border issue. We have also expressed this hope to the Kampuchean Communist Party and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

"Once again," the message continued, "we reaffirm the policy of the party and Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, that is to constantly defend, consolidate and strengthen the solidarity, mutual assistance and cooperation between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to build each of our countries to make it prosperous and strong, thus making worthy contributions to the cause of revolutionary struggle of peoples in the world. Proceeding from the common interest of peace in the building of each country, the Lao people, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic always wish to see that the solidarity of their two fraternal countries, harmed by the border conflict, will be consolidated as in the past.

In a message of reply dated February 1 to Kaysone Phomvihan, General Secretary Le Duan and Premier Pham Van Dong said:

"On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Central Committee of the VCP and the Government of the SRV, we sincerely thank you, the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the fraternal Lao people for their noble feelings and deep concern for the fostering of the friendship and solidarity between the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples who are both neighbours and brothers. We highly appreciate your valuable support for our proposal for an early meeting between Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to solve the border issue between the two countries. We highly value your constructive contribution to bringing about such negotiations.

"It is regrettable, however, that the Kampuchean authorities persist in their refusal to negotiate. On the other hand, they keep repeatedly sending their armed forces to violate the sovereignty and territory of Vietnam and commit crimes against the Vietnamese people. Their propaganda machine is trying to whip up national enmity and blatantly slander the SRV.

"Obviously the Kampuchean authorities' policy and attitude toward the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue and the relationship between the two countries are poles apart from ours and utterly run counter to the interests and aspirations of the Kampuchea people who cherish independence, freedom, peace and friendship. Such a policy and attitude also clash with the tradition of solidarity and friendship between the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples."

The message stressed: "Our unswerving stand is to persistently unite, ardently wish to do all we can so as to be able, together with Kampuchea, to sit without delay at the negotiation table at any level to settle the border issue between the two countries, and to restore the friendly relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, in keeping with both the immediate and long-term interests of the peoples of the two countries, with the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and with the interests of peace, and security in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

"After more than 30 years of struggle shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy and after winning great victory, we, the Vietnamese people, as well as the fraternal Lao people, have no other ardent desire than to strengthen solidarity, mutual trust, long-term cooperation and mutual help between the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the principle of complete equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of respect for each other's legitimate interests and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, so as to defend and build up their respective countries in accordance with the specific conditions of each country.

The message concluded: "We firmly believe that with our efforts, enjoying sympathy and support from you as well as from the friends of the peoples of our three countries and the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue, in spite of all difficulty and complexity, will be solved appropriately, the Vietnam-Kampuchea friendly relations will be restored, the tradition of fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will be maintained, and no imperialist and reactionary forces can break it."

VNA REPORTS MORE FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

OWO41956Y Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 4--"The Iraqi Communist Party [ICP] fully supports Vietnam's proposal to settle the border issue through negotiations," declared Rachani, Political Bureau member and head of the external relations board of the ICP Central Committee, at a recent meeting with the Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Duc Phuong in Baghdad.

Rachani told the Vietnamese ambassador he believed that Vietnam would never commit aggression against another country and that all imperialist schemes to play up the conflict would fail. He also urged Kampuchea to stop provocations.

In their letters sent to the central committees of the communist parties of Vietnam and Kampuchea, five political parties and organisations in the Arab Republic of Yemen have made clear their stand that a negotiated solution must be sought for the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue.

The Swedish Peace Committee has called on the Kampuchean leadership to stop armed attacks on Vietnam. In a statement issued on January 31, the committee voiced support for the proposal of the Vietnamese Government for a peaceful solution. The statement said such a solution would "benefit both the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples."

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST JOURNALIST RELATES VISIT TO SRV-CAMBODIAN BORDER

OWO31711Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Interview with (Chris Ray), correspondent of the Australian Communist Party paper TRIBUNE, on his recent visit to An Giang and Tay Ninh provinces--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Our listeners are anxious to know about developments along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border. Can you tell us briefly about the visit?

[Answer] I'll deal with An Giang Province first. I went there last week with journalists from 11 countries. We were taken by helicopter to the Bay Nui area of the province and then put on a bus to Ba Den hamlet which had been in the hands of the Kampuchean Army just a few days before. That the Kampuchean attack had seriously disturbed the area was obvious even before we got to the hamlet. The fields on either side of the road were parched and the rice appeared to be ruined. There were a few cowherds driving oxen, but otherwise farm work had come to a stop.

[Question] Did you see any signs of military acts by Kampuchean troops?

[Answer] At the hamlet itself the first thing we saw were houses and other buildings which had been put to the torch and there was just rubble and charred timbers left. Our guides told us that a total of 125 homes had been razed. Apparently those responsible intended to make the place uninhabitable for anyone who might return. We were shown shell holes made when the Kampucheans trained their artillery on the hamlet. It is worth noting here that Ba Den is 5 kilometers from the border at the closest point. The Kampucheans have in fact been using big cannons with a maximum range of 27 kilometers.

The Kampuchean armed forces occupied Ba Den on January 13 and remained there until they were pushed out by the Vietnamese Army on the 19th. The Kampucheans killed 27 civilians in their attack. On the 19th there was a drawn-out battle on a small plain beneath Phu Cuong Mountain and by nightfall the Kampucheans had been driven back across the border.

[Question] Did you see any similar evidence in Tay Ninh Province?

[Answer] The visit to Tay Ninh Province concerned two spots: Cao Xa hamlet and Tan Loc village. Cao Xa hamlet is 12 kilometers from the border and it was shelled by the Kampucheans early on the morning of January 19th. The shelling of this and other places has forced thousands of Vietnamese off their lands, and in the rubber plantations along the road from Tay Ninh town to Cao Xa we saw many of these refugees in makeshift camps. The shelling of Cao Xa killed two people, wounded four and has obviously left the rest of the population very worried indeed. We saw the shell holes in the damaged homes and were able to interview the inhabitants.

[Question] Did you meet any victims of the attacks?

[Answer] I talked to Mrs Nguyen Thi Ke, who is 60. She showed me the shelter which her nephew had dug for her behind her house as partial protection against Kampuchean artillery. She said she never goes far from the shelter and she sleeps at night on a plank of wood drawn across it. And this goes for most of the villagers. There are shelters all along the village road.

But by far the most distressing sight was the village of Tan Lap in the Xa Mat area in the northwestern corner of the province. Tan Lap is only 4 kilometers from the border. Before the Kampuchean Army attacked it on the night of September 24 last, it had a population of almost 8,500 but now it is practically deserted.

[Question] You have read descriptions of the behavior of Kampuchean troops in the border areas. What did you learn at Tan Lap in this regard?

[Answer] Well, all of us had heard stories of the barbarity of the Kampuchean troops, but nevertheless it was a shock to hear of it firsthand from the people who had seen their families butchered and who had narrowly escaped being butchered themselves. The Kampucheans occupied Tan Lap for 3 days until September 27, and they slaughtered an incredible 463 people.

Mrs Le Thi Yen was asleep when the attack occurred and she was one of those who managed to escape to a forest about 10 kilometers away, but before she fled, she witnessed the massacre of 26 persons, and she was brought to the village to tell us about it. She said that three families totalling 28 persons ran to a bomb shelter when the Kampucheans attacked. The attackers surrounded and machinegunned the group and then went off, apparently thinking everyone was dead. But when the bodies were removed by Vietnamese soldiers 3 days later, two small children remained alive.

Another woman, Mrs Nguyen Thi Cu, lost seven members of her family in the raid. During the attack and for some time after, she lay on the ground pretending to be dead, because the Kampuchean soldiers checked most of the bodies and finished off any survivors. We spoke with her on the road near her home, and it was clear that the recounting of the massacre was a terrible experience for her. When she took us to the mass grave where her family is buried, she broke down and cried uncontrollably. There are very simple individual and mass graves now where the families of Mrs Cu, Mrs Yen and many others are buried.

RADIO CITES BROWN REPORT ON BEEFING UP U.S. NATO FORCES

BK040352Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 2 February U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown presented an annual report before the Congress pointing out that the United States will strengthen its military forces and those of NATO in the next 5 years. According to this plan, the United States will double the volume of its military equipment in Europe and increase the number of troops on permanent alert and ready to be sent to Europe.

The United States now has nearly 6 infantry divisions and 28 air squadrons permanently stationed in Europe. Moreover, the United States permanently maintains 1 division and 40 air squadrons which can be sent to West Europe within 10 days, and the United States plans by 1980 to have 9 additional divisions and 60 tactical air squadrons permanently stationed in the United States which will be able to go to Europe within 10 days.

Brown disclosed that NATO's F-15 fighter aircraft in Europe would be fully equipped to carry nuclear bombs and that in the next 5 years the United States would also purchase approximately 5,000 tanks, 1,800 antitank rockets [teen lwar] and 2,000 modern fighter aircraft and troop-carrying planes as part of the plan to strengthen NATO's military forces. Brown also disclosed that the United States had begun to carry out a plan costing \$244 million aimed at strengthening its capabilities to protect 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in Europe.

The United States disclosed the above-mentioned plan after the U.S. administration had recently uttered crude arguments about and carried out crude acts of interference in the internal affairs of many countries in West Europe, thus making public opinion in West Europe very indignant.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH SEES OFF DEPARTING LEBANESE COMMUNISTS

OW041949Y Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 4--The delegation of the Communist Party of Lebanon led by Karim Muruwah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, left here today.

It was seen off by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary and chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; and Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the said commission. Also present were the representatives of the PLO representation in Hanoi and Ali Shariq ar-Rawi, Iraqi ambassador to Vietnam.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS MAKE TET APPEARANCES

Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

OW051615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 5--Vietnamese party and state leaders today paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here on the occasion of Tet, the traditional lunar new year's festival. The wreaths of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the government and the Vietnam Fatherland Front bear the inscription: "Eternal gratitude to the great President Ho Chi Minh." On behalf of the entire people, Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Nguyen Luong Bang, Nguyen Huu Tho, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Hoang Quoc Viet and other leaders of the party, National Assembly, government and fatherland front expressed boundless gratitude to the venerated leader of the nation. Also today, many delegations of public services, mass organizations and the people of various strata paid floral tribute at the mausoleum.

Le Duan, Others

BK061230Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the occasion of the Mau Ngu Tet, 5 February, the party Central Committee Secretariat organized in the Ba Dinh conference hall a get-together of some retired cadres who had long operated for the revolution. General Secretary Le Duan and Comrades Nguyen Duy Trinh, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Xuan Thuy, Song Hao and Le Quang Dao and many other members of the party Central Committee cordially talked with these elder revolutionaries and attentively inquired about their health. On behalf of the party Central Committee Secretariat, Nguyen Duy Trinh wished these old comrades a new year full of health so that they could continue to give their most positive contributions to the revolutionary undertaking of our party and nation in the new stage. He asked them to convey the best regards of the party Central Committee to all those comrades who could not come to this cordial get-together.

Ton Duc Thang

OW040733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 4--President Ton Duc Thang has presented Tet flowers to 40 units with the best achievements in production and other activities. The recipients included 10 army units.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Others

BK061318Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 4 February, the VFF Central Committee held a get-together in Hanoi to greet the Mau Ngo Tet and, at the same time, greet the first anniversary of the merger of all fronts throughout the country. Attending the meeting were SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho; Comrade Xuan Thuy, party Central Committee secretary; Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, party Central Committee member and VFF Central Committee Presidium chairman; many comrades and members of the Presidium, Secretariat and Central Committee of the VFF; and representatives of political parties, of mass organizations, of religions, of nationalities, of the people's armed forces, [words indistinct] and of overseas Vietnamese in a number of countries who are visiting the fatherland on the occasion of Tet.

SUDOMO REPORTS 223 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED

BK051154Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 2300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] So far 223 university students have been arrested, 17 of them from off-campus. According to Admiral Sudomo, chief of staff for the Security and Order Restoration Command--Kopkamtib--they are still under investigation, and those(?who were not involved) in the recent university student activities will be freed; those who were involved will be tried in accordance with the law.

After witnessing (?the ninth Jakarta military vigilance) exercise yesterday, Admiral Sudomo--accompanied by the Second Territorial Defense commander, Lt Gen Widjojo Sujono, and the 5th Jakarta Military Region commander, Maj Gen Nomran Sasono--reminded the people that they must not be easy prey to rumors spread by irresponsible persons seeking to create disorder.

10,000 TROOPS TAKE PART IN ANTI-RIOT EXERCISE IN JAKARTA

BK040942Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 4 (AFP)--Traffic ground to a halt in Jakarta today as the military launched an impressive anti-riot exercise which involved armoured cars, troops, helicopters and mock attacks on congressmen and the presidential motorcade going to the Congress building.

The main road connecting central Jakarta dn the Kebayoran suburb and the ring road that passes in front of the Congress building were closed for traffic. French-made Puma helicopters, in army green paint, as well as American-made armoured cars and some 10,000 garrison troopers took part in the big exercise.

Chief of the powerful national security agency (Kopkamtib), Admiral Sudomo, wearing a green military uniform, watched from the Semanggi clover leaf bridge as mock terrorists attacked a busload of "Congress members" with eggs and oranges, representing handgrenades, "killing five and injuring five others." The mock terrorists then burned down a nearby gas station, as another large group of demonstrators tried to break through a strong military cordon guarding the approaches to the Congress building. The mobs were then controlled by armoured cars and military helicopters but about 10 busloads of other "subversive elements" managed to make their way to the Congress building at the time when the "presidential" motorcade arrived. Again a mock grenade attack was launched in a final attempt to foil the Congress sessions, due to reelect President Suharto for a third term in mid-March.

Jakarta garrison commander Maj. Gen Norman Sasono said earlier this week that the 10,000 troops put on the alert for the safeguarding the Congress sessions could easily be multiplied by any number to comply with the situation. He said the military was not taking any chances and would take stern measures against any body or group which try to cause disturbances during the Congress sessions.

Meanwhile, sources reported from Bandung that the study strike launched by the Institute of Technology students this week was now joined by students from two other universities. They were protesting the arrests of their fellow students by the military 2 weeks ago.

KOPKAMTIB LIFTS BAN ON KOMPAS, MERDEKA NEWSPAPERS

BK041348Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Security and Order Restoration Command--Kopkamtib--in Decree No 11, today decided to lift the temporary ban on the printing, publication and circulation of the KOMPAS and MERDEKA dailies. The decree, signed by Admiral Sudomo, Kopkamtib chief of staff, said that the temporary ban was lifted after Kopkamtib was convinced that the chief editors and managing editors of the dailies will operate in accordance with their February 1978 statements.

As of today, only the temporary ban on SINAR PAGI has not been lifted. Four other newspapers, POS SORE, PELITA, SINAR HARAPAN and the INDONESIA TIMES were permitted to resume publication earlier.

SUHARTO ADDRESSES GOVERNORS, REGENTS, MAYORS CONFERENCE

BK060833Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0912 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 6 (ANTARA)--President Suharto stressed here today that those--whoever they may be--who want to impose their will on others unconstitutionally do not show respect for the constitution and democracy. The president was addressing the opening of a conference of governors, regents and mayors throughout Indonesia at the Istana Negara.

Those who are not satisfied with the composition of Congress and parliament--the results of the 1977 general election--can improve it through general elections, which are held every 5 years. Those who are not happy with the election laws can still improve them through parliament, the president said. It is through parliament that we should try to bring about change. We must not lower the dignity and belittle the significance of the house of representatives and legislative assemblies in the regions because they have been set up constitutionally and democratically.

We are determined to grow into a strong nation which can develop unity and integrity for the attainment of progress, welfare and justice, a nation which is strong enough to settle its differences of opinion in the proper way.

He said that dynamic stability--political and economic--was the only guarantee for changes and renovations to take place without upheaval. As long as there is unrest there will be no development, the president said.

Congress, in its March general session, will determine the state main policy (GBHN) and elect the president and the vice president to implement GBHN. The session plays a decisive role in determining the future of Indonesia and should, therefore, ultimately become apolitical culture. [as received] Similar sessions should become a natural and normal thing which does not necessarily give rise to unrest and security disturbances, causing breaches of unity and bringing disaster to the nation, the president said.

The president said that cooperatives must be the leading motives of the national economy in which the government controlled sector, the private sector and the cooperative sector must grow together in harmony and not kill each other. The government encouraged the growth of cooperatives through the formation of cooperative societies (BUUD/KUD) in rural areas, where the majority of the people of Indonesia live, he said.

The president appealed to village leaders, regents and governors and those in charge of agricultural information to make people more "cooperative minded." Government employees, however, must not sit in cooperatives; the leaders of cooperatives must consist of individuals, he said.

The president also called on participants of the conference to show their true leadership in addition to acquiring wide knowledge. Example will speak more in the development era, he said. A leader, the president pointed out, should not only abide by the law, but also do things which are in the interest of the public.

Earlier, Home Affairs Minister Amir Machmud said that the conference would observe the latest development of the current situation, especially as regards the forthcoming general session of the Peoples Consultative Congress (MPR) and preparations to launch the third 5-year development plan.

The 4-day conference will be addressed by government officials responsible for politics, economics and defence.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS--Ambon, Feb 3--There are now 48 million people employed in state and private companies throughout Indonesia--some 30 percent among them women, according to Agus Sudono, general chairman of the Federation of Indonesian Trade Unions. Of the [number indistinct] million workers, 70 percent are employed in the agricultural and agrarian sectors, 20 percent in services and 10 percent in industries. Annually, Indonesia absorbs 1.4 million new workers. About 10 percent of Indonesia's total population of 130 million is unemployed while in other countries the percentage might be between 15-20 percent. Some 100,000 Indonesians are now employed abroad, most of them being in the Netherlands and the Middle East countries. The number of Koreans, Taiwanese, Yugoslavs, Turks, Greeks and Italians working abroad is far higher than that of Indonesians. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0723 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK]

SULAWESI, MALUKU TRANSMIGRATION--According to the West Nusatenggara office of the Transmigration Directorate General, 13,500 families, totaling 107,500 persons, will be resettled in transmigration centers in Sulawesi and Maluku provinces under the third 5-year development plan. The transmigrant families will come from poor farm districts in west, central, south and east Lombok districts. In 1978 and 1979, 1,700 transmigrant families are scheduled to leave south Lombok district. From 1973 until 1977, more than 1,500 families left West Nusatenggara Province as transmigrants. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK]

JAVA TRANSMIGRATION--According to the central Java office of the Transmigration Directorate General, the government plans to send 100,000 transmigrant families from Java to provinces outside Java under the third 5-year development plan. This includes 40,000 families from central Java. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK]

EAST TIMOR DEVELOPMENT--So far 228 million rupiah in presidential aid has been given to East Timor Province. In fiscal 1977-78, the central government will spend 100 million rupiah on the resettlement of returning evacuees and on helping them to start a new life. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK]

MARCOS ORDERS ARMY CONFINED TO BARRACKS DURING ELECTIONS

OWO40534Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0401 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb. 4 (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, whose government faces virtually unopposed elections next summer, has ordered army troops confined to barracks during the polls to ensure military neutrality. The presidential palace said Mr. Marcos called for "strict compliance" of his order during a closed-door meeting yesterday with the General Military Council attended by Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile and top generals.

SPECIAL ANTITERRORIST 'MILITARY STRIKE FORCE' ORGANIZED

OWO40527Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0430 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb. 4 (AFP)--The Philippines has organized a special military strike force trained for swift action against terrorists and rescue of hostages without inflicting harm on civilians, a military spokesman said today. Constabulary (national police) chief Maj Gen Fidel V. Ramos said that with the formation of the unit, the armed forces were now ready to cope with terrorism anywhere in the country.

General Ramos spoke at the graduation here of 95 specially selected troopers who took part in a three-month "special reaction operation course" as nucleus of the strike force. The course dealt with techniques and modus operandi of international terrorists, the type of weapons they use and the transportation they employ. Training placed top emphasis on combat techniques, including use of explosives, first aid and signal communications in any given situation "in and outside the country."

General Ramos said members of the strike force were trained "to think and make decisions instantly, pinpoint, select and act upon terrorist targets without unduly inflicting harm on friendly forces and innocent citizens."

TERRORIST BAND BROKEN UP; WOUNDED LEADER MAY SURRENDER

OWO31705Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Military authorities express belief that the most wanted terrorist leader in Mindanao is nursing a wound from a recent encounter with troops. The information was disclosed by Rear Adm Romulo Espaldon, commander of all military forces in the southern Philippines.

The information strengthened the military's optimism that terrorist leader Usman Sali may soon fall into government hands. Sali is wanted for the massacre in October last year of 35 army officers and soldiers including a brigadier general.

Two weeks ago troops conducting police action in the wilderness of Patikul town in Sulu discovered a hideout of Sali and his band. Rear Adm Espaldon said the discovery of the hideout led to the breakup into small groups of the terrorist leader's band. In a recent encounter, Admiral Espaldon said, Sali was wounded. He is believed to be in the care of only his closest relatives.

Espaldon also said that some of the terrorist leader's trusted aides, including a certain commander (Snake), have said on occasion they would want to surrender.

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